"THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 150 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY BRANCH,

Alice Buildings, Fort,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

K. UCHIYAMA,

Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RAZEEN M

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angelee (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi	Shanghai	Singapore
Galle		

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

65, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,

Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, BEHIND MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, PAREL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Nusserwanji Wadia, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th day of June 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following properties, on the premises, in one or separate lots.

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Inami land situate on the east side of Government Gate Road, Parel, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,670 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of the Trustees of Ardesir Hormasji Wadia (deceased), on the West by the Government Gate Road, on the North by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manordas Tribhowandas and on the south by the property belonging to Homee Nasserwanji Wadia and which said premises form part of the premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 1/2494 and by the Municipality under "F" Ward No. 1052 ( ) and Street No. 12 Parel Road.

LOT NO. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Inami land or ground with the chawl standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Government Gate Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay; admeasuring 1641 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1/2494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes together with lot No. 3 under "F" Ward No. 1052 (4b) (5, 6, 6A and 6C) Street No. 12 E. F. and G. Government Gate Road and bounded on the East by the land forming part of the property of Trustees of the said Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia's Estate and on the West partly by Government Gate Road aforesaid and partly by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye on the South partly by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhowandas and on the North partly by the property of Homi N. Wadia and partly by the property of Mr. M. N. Guzder.

LOT NO. 3.

PARTICULARS:— All that piece or parcel of Government Inami land or ground situate lying and being on the East side of Government Gate Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration and sub-district Bombay, admeasuring 1047 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes together with Lot No. 2 under "F" Ward No. 1052 (4b), (5, 6, 6a and 6c) Street No. 12 E. F. and G. Government Gate Road, and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2 and on the West by Government Gate Road, on the South partly by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhowandas and partly by the property of Gana Mistri and on the North by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye.

LOT NO. 4.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Inami strip of land or ground situate at Government Gate Road, admeasuring 69 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 1/2494 and bounded on the East by the land forming part of the property of the Trustees of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia's estate on the West by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manordas Tribhowandas, on the South by the property of Finlay Muir Mills and on the North by the property belonging to the mortgagor, (which strip of land is delineated on the plan thereof).

For further particulars and printed copies conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, Bombay, at their Office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GARDEN POTS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 9, Marine Lines, household furniture consisting of chairs, iron bed, almiras, dressing tables, ice-box, flower pots, flower stands, etc., etc.

The property of Colonel J. H. Dickson, I.M.S.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

MENESSE & Co.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 333 Bags Glue, 23 Bags Sea Slugs, 66 Packages Dry Fish, Fish Fins and Bones, Shark Fins, 44 Bags Gum, Incense, and Gum Maithee, 100 Bags Pumpkin Seeds, 1 Bundle Tobacco Green, 990 Bundles Rezin or Imitation Aloes, 14 Bags Clay or Earth (Magnesite).

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at C Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Carnac Bridge Goods Station the following goods discharged ex. S.S. "India," late S.S. "Vorwaerts" being perishable cargo or cargo likely to deteriorate during the rains:—

About 333 bags glue, 66 packages dry fish, fish and shark fins, fish bones, 23 bags sea slugs, 44 bags gum incense and gum maithee, 1 bundle tobacco green, 100 bags pumpkin seeds, 990 bundles rezins (Imitation Aloes), 14 bags clay or earth (Magnesite).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES CHINA RAW SILK.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the underwriter and on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by sea-water Ex S.S. "Dilvara."

C. E. and Co.—9 balee China Raw Silk (yellow Shantung-rereeled, cooban, Minchow Filature.)

MENESSE & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas for insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ... ... Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country ... ... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN—From a gharry on Tuesday, 19th instant, at Bombay between Thakordwar and Hornby Road a LADY'S JAPANESE HAND-BAG, containing Rs. 700 in small notes and some papers etc. Finder will be rewarded, by LORD, MATHERAN STORES, MATHERAN. 8656

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS—B. G. Desai's Matric class English, Mathematics, commencing July. Daily (7-30—9 a.m.). Chanda Ranjee Girls' School. 8614

MISCELLANEOUS

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY—Lectures for the above examinations have started and students must join immediately to be in time for the term. DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 8600

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—a COMPETENT HEAD MASTER for a local High School. Must be conversant with modern methods of teaching, and must have thorough experience of the line. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8c

WANTED—An experienced GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY and MANAGER. Must have thorough knowledge of English, Business Correspondence and Accounts. Experienced in Import and Export business preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8608

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—By a Solicitors' firm Gujarathi knowing ENGROSSING CLERKS, TYPISTS and a COURT CLERK. Apply to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8642

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES for New English School, Punchmahals. Apply personally to MANILAL H. MEHTA, Pleader, Girgaum Back Road. 8643.

WANTED—ELECTRICIAN for Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For terms apply to Dr. BILIMORIA, Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder. 8637

WANTED—An EXPERT with practical knowledge of flax industry. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms. THE MARWARI COAL CO., 12-14, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8608

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE to correspond in Gujrati and English and to keep accounts, to typewrite and do out-of-door work. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8574

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT WANTED for the Ironmongery and China and Glass departments Army Navy Stores. Good salary to a capable man. Apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8655.

WANTED—A competent and qualified HEAD STOKER to take shift duty, 8 hours per shift, seven days per week. He must be competent to take charge of a battery of Lancashire Boilers, Economisers, Feed Pumps and should be qualified to carry out minor repairs and adjustments to boiler plant. Wages required to be stated. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Nilgiri Hills. 8660

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to act as Registrar of births and deaths. Salary Rs. 40—2—50 plus Rs. 5 as cycle allowance. Must be able to read and write Gugarati language. Apply at once giving particulars of age, caste, experience, etc., to

JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H.,
Health Officer, Surat Municipality. 8645

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building. Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.
9th June, 1917. 8469

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

CONFIDENTIAL DETECTIVE WORK can be undertaken by an experienced man in the line. All communications kept strictly private. Apply Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8613

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 3,50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for raising a building on a most prominent plot of ground in Bombay, valued at Rs. 2,25,000. Both the plot and the building so erected will be pledged as a security till the sum is paid. Apply sharp to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8578

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni. Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Residential Building No. 17, VILLA MARIA, Cavel. For particulars please apply to SOUZA and FERNANDES, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 8579

FOR SALE—Non-condensing high pressure ENGINE, 12ft. by 24ft., complete machinery by Alexander Shanks. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 8634

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. Telephone No. 3114. 8633

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—High pressure non-condensing ENGINE, 24 by 30, complete with four pumps and spare parts of Baling press, by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 8636

FOR SALE—New HALF PRESS FINISHER.8'-10'-12'-14'-16'-22'-leaths Punching-Shafting-Drilling machines. Secondhand Gins-Portable Engine-Oil engines. Write ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, P. T. N. 3972. 8622

TO BE LET

TO LET.—Airy commodious Office room. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street. 8641.

TO LET—Office room with electric light and fan on the 2nd floor of Alice Building, Hornby Road, from 1st July, 1917. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8644

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney dated the 16th day of April, 1917, granted by JAMES MACNEILL TAINSH AND MACNEILL TAINSH & CO., to ERNEST WILLIAM DEMONTE has been cancelled as from the 31st May, 1917, and that a Power of Attorney dated the 12th day of June, 1917, has been granted by the said James Macneill Tainsh and Macneill Tainsh and Co., to Dalton Harris Speldewinde, who is now residing at No. 14, Meadows Street, Bombay, empowering him to carry on the business of the undersigned in future.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1917.

For J. M. Tainsh,
D. H. SPELDEWINDE,
His Constituted Attorney.
For Macneill Tainsh & Co.,
D. H. SPELDEWINDE,
Their Constituted Attorney.
8657

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for letting a godown in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, from 1st July, 1917, now in the occupation of Mr. Dhanamal Chellaram, Jeweller.

Apply to the Trustees of "Haji Zmal, Ahedin Shirazi Trust," in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 8607

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED NEW RULE OF RACING will be considered at a General Meeting of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club to be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1917:—

"In handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting, weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to the other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, weights will automatically go up as provided for in the original handicap."

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 24th May 1917. 8268

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), Clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that it is proposed to erect a Cinema Theatre on the plot of ground situated at the junctions of Sandhurst Road, with the Khetwady 1st and 2nd Lanes, admeasuring about 2,400 square yards and composed partly of the Improvement Trust plot No. 82 of the Sandhurst Road Estate (west) admeasuring about 900 square yards and partly of the ground to the south belonging to Mr. Badrudin Ahmedji, admeasuring about 1,500 square yards and assessed under Municipal D Ward Nos. 1708 and 1712 and Street Nos. 1 and 5 and registered under Collector's New Survey Nos. 5393—5394.

NOTICE is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre, should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 4th day of July, 1917, i.e., 14 days after the date of this Notice.

MERWANJI BANA, DADACHANJI & Co.,
Architects.
Bombay, 20th June, 1917. 8596

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TO COAL CONSUMERS AND BUNKERING CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all B Class Special indents certified previous to this date are cancelled. Until further notice the certification of new indents and the supply of coal for bunkering purposes will be subject to certain conditions, particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned with whom steamship owners, agents and charterers, and others affected by this notice are invited to communicate.

W. G. WARBURTON,
Deputy Controller,
(Coal Supplies).
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 25th June, 1917. 8649

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS BANK.

WITH effect from 1st July next the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank deposit accounts will be increased to 4 per cent until further notice.

L. F. TUCKER,
8659 Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claim against the late NATHUBHAI MULJI KHOJA, merchant deceased, who died at Bombay on the 22nd day of July, 1916, leaving a Will, probate whereof has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C. I. E., the Executors named in the said will on the 19th day of June, 1917, are hereby required to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Coy., solicitors for the said executors at their offices No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Coy., the solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. Executors of the will of Nathubhai Mulji deceased. 8653

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of the late CHHAGANLAL VIRCHAND, deceased, a Bachelor of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Money Lender and Jeweller.

CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a practising attorney of this Hon. Court .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 15th day of June 1917.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYASHANKER VASSANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Girnara Brahmin in employ of the Theatrical Company known as Mumbai Gujrati Natak Mandali .....Deceased.

SHAMBHOOPRASAD DAYASHANKAR, of Bombay Hindu Girnara Brahmin son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Mahlarao Vadi, near Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Registrar.

The 15th day of June, 1917.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
8646

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI, widow of KAIKOBAD CAWASJI PANTHAKI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land containing by admeasurement 243 4/9th square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Maruti Street otherwise commonly known as Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8754 together with the buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2458 Street Nos. 4, 6 and 8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Mirza Abdulla on or towards the South by the said Maruti Street on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Municipality of Bombay and on or towards the East by Maruti Cross Street and all which premises are delineated on the plan hereto annexed and therein surrounded by a red colour boundary line.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8652.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLATIF JANMAHOMED NURANI and ABDULAZIZ JANMAHOMED NURANI and FATMABAI JANMAHOMED NURANI (the last two minors by their brother the said Abdullatif Janmahomed Nurani) have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fasandari land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Chhas Moholla in Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Chhas Moholla otherwise known as Kambekar Street on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Kamoo Suleman and on the South by the property of T. Sidik Salemahomed which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2614-2615 and Street Nos. 136-138-140-142.

Dated this 21st day of June 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
8651. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MADHAVSING NAROTAM GORDHANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Manordas Street, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 5723, Old Survey No. 952, New Survey No. 8692 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2697 Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and bounded on the East by the property of Thakordwar Temple on the West by the property of Ratonji Kallianji on the North by Manordas Street on the South partly by the property of Ratanji Kallianji and partly by the property of Ladkibai Thakarsi Visram

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1917.

KANGA & SAYANI,
8650. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM and DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, charge, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement right of way or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims (if any) and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Haines Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty (12,860) square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings and erections standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 223, 223, and 1 New Nos. 12167 and 16490 Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/3146 and 3/3145 which last Survey Number was formerly incorrectly registered as 3/3142 and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the East partly by the property of Abdullabhai Lalji and partly by that of Ananta Dadoba; on or towards the West by the land of Rajabally Visram Patel; on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Abdullabhai Husseinalli and partly by Government land and partly by Haines Road aforesaid and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1073, 1074, 1075 and Street Nos. 78, 79 and 80.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1917.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
8654. Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) Harjiwan Virji; (2) Manibhai alias Haridas Dharamsey; (3) Kaboobhai alias Madhavdas Dharamsey; (4) Goverdhandas Dharamsey and (5) Bhagwandas Haridas; (6) Narandas Haridas; (7) Morarji Haridas; (8) Parmanand Haridas and (9) Dhanji Haridas the last five being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Manibhai alias Haridas Dharamsey and (10) Jivandas Madhavdas, also a minor, under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Kakoobhai alias Madhavdas Dharamsey have contracted to sell to our client all their undivided moiety or half share in the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien partnership or otherwise, whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground with the messuages buildings and premises standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road and a portion of which fronts the Kolbhat Lane which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street Nos. 102, 104 and 3A, 7-9 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Harjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the plaintiffs and defendants 1 to 6 in Suit No. 579 of 1903 and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1297-81 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under No. 461 of Pension and Tax assessment bearing Collector's New No. 2431, Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhooleshwar but now of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property formerly of Mowji Premji and now of Vallabhdas Jamnadas on or towards the South partly by the property of Naranji Parmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji and Mr. R. D. Sethna has been appointed Receiver of the rents and profits of the undivided moiety or half shares of the Vendors in the said premises in High Court Suit No. 218 of 1915.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1917.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
8655. Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1917, at the office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT OF LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF LAWRENCE DE LINA STREET AND NAWAB TANK OVERBRIDGE AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 2nd July, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following plot of Building land:—

All that piece of land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of Lawrence De Lina Street in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and at the junction of that Road on its East side with the Nawab Tank Overbridge which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. part of 3351 and is bounded as follows that is to say on the North by Nawab Tank Overbridge, on the South by the property of Messrs. Bhicaji Ramjee Warekar and Sebastiao Gonsalves and Pirojbai widow of Fakirji Nanabhai China on the East by Port Trust land, and on the West by Lawrence de Lina Street.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Princess Dock, or from the Undersigned

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, DYERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF 408 BAGS SAGO FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Pranjiwandas and Co., at their godown, De Souza Street and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. T. R. Gandhi & Co.

408 bags Sago Flour out of which 200 bags are at their Godown at Wadi Bunder near New Bridge and 208 are at their Godown said De Souza Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co...
Auctioneers.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DRUMS MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Godown near Share Bazar and opposite the "Advocate of India" Office, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

60 Drums Magnesium Chloride each drum weighing 5 to 6 cwts. Hadok Parker Best English Make.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

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SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 58, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND KHAKI GIN MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 101 BALES KHAKI GIN.

On THURSDAY the 28th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Tulsidas Karamchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co.

101 Bales each 25 pieces Khaki Gin marked A A A and 42 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BASSARAO OART," OPPOSITE MR. J. J. D'SILVA'S BUNGALOW, AT OLD PARBHADEVI ROAD.

High Court.
Suit No. 686 of 1916.

Peter Augustine Pereira .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Manuel Francis Pereira & others...Defendants.

By order of and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit dated 12th day of January, 1917, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6,374 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, bungalow, plants and trees called by the name of Bassarao Oart standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, near Parbhadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 220, 391, 649 and 650, and New Nos. 3880, 4157, 4609, and 4612, Old Survey No. 543, and New Survey No. 1-1741 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2861, and 2864, and Street No. 326 and 329, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Ganpat Moroba and partly by the property of Quiteria Dias, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mariano de Abreo and partly by the passage leading to Parbhadevi, on or towards the North partly by the property of Atmaram Moroba and partly by the property of Quiteria Dias, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Joseph Francis de Mello and partly by the property of Balthazar de Penha and partly by the property of Lord Bishop Meurin of Bombay and partly by the property of Mortidhar Devidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha Attorney for Receiver at his Office Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE. EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co
Presents
An unclassical sort of a classical Musical Revusical Playlet.
NERO THE NAUGHTY
—A Laugh to every Second—
SEE THE FALL OF ROME
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE
THE REIGN OF CATS AND DOGS
The
DANCES OF FAIR LADIES
HEAR THE ROARING OF LIONS AND THE MAD BULL.
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES
FASCINATING MUSIC
SPECIAL SCENERY
are but some of the features of this Comedy which will be Preceded by
VAUDIVILLES OF
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSIE CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
PEGGY CASTELLO
C. MORRIS and
FRED HARCOURT
under the musical direction of
MISS ADA PALMER
Intercepted by a screaming Comedy by Pathe Freres
BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNKO
THURSDAY NEXT JUNE 28th
THE GAIETY Co.
In a Musical Comedy
THE GAY MAID.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

29a & 31, Nagdevi St., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 & 10p.m.
Remarkable War Pictures.
THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS
Photographed under Official Command of the
ITALIAN WAR OFFICE.
As shown before Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.
Wonderful Pictures of the Extraordinary
ITALIAN ALPINI TROOPS
Fighting 10,000 ft. above Sea Level.
Transporting a heavy gun at a height above sea level greater than a Zeppelin over London.

"This film gives a very comprehensive idea of the extraordinary difficulties which are being encountered by the Italian Army."—*"The Referee."*

"A Very Remarkable Film."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

"These pictures are certainly the most picturesque War Records any country has ever made".—*"Manchester Guardian."*

"A wonderful film depicting War in the snow at 10,000 ft. above sea level".—*"Daily Mail"*

"The Cinema has produced nothing more interesting even in this war than this film".—*"Glasgow Evening News."*

THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS

A barrier of nature has for years separated Italy and Austria. The Chain of the Dolomite Mountains forms an uninterrupted series of gigantic Peaks hitherto considered impassable by man.

As the recent great Italian Victories show, Bravery and Ingenuity are defeating this Barrier.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1. annas 8 & 4.

FRIDAY, 29th JUNE.

ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.

Under the patronage of
SIG. ALFREDO MANZATO,
VICE AND ACTING CONSUL FOR ITALY

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
HUGE WEEK-END SUCCESS OF THE GREATEST FILM YET SHOWN IN BOMBAY
All British Version of that Masterpiece of
CHARLES DICKENS
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."
The interesting if pathetic tale of little Nell and her grandfather, who were robbed of their cherished Curiosity Shop by Quilp, the money-lender, and forced to tramp the country penniless.
WONDERFUL VIEWS OF OLD LONDON IN THE TIME OF THE STAGE COACH!
The part of Nell is played by
MARY GLYNNE,
The Greatest Child Actress in the World
Two part Drama:
"THE LEAP."
A wonderful railroad story full of thrills excitement and love.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing: Britain's Tribute to United States,—Honours for the Brave,—Pleasures of a seaside school,—Leeds Presents Battleplane to India etc., etc.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Matinee, Saturday and Suuday, 5 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
CHIFFONNETTE
Starring
The celebrated Russian Dancer
MLLE.
NAPIERKOWSKA
in her latest creations
and a strong love
STORY OF HEART INTEREST
IN 4 REELS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
OUR ORCHARD FLOWERS
Scientific Series Pathecolor
AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST
MAX LINDER
in his best vien.
NOTICE
POSITIVELY NEXT WEEK
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
The great mystery serial.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
LAST INSTALMENT OF
"LIBERTY OR LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD"
To-Night AND Every Night.
Most Exciting Concluding Events.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-45 and 5-30.
and 7-15; 9 and 10-45 (S. T.)
PRICES HALF ONLY.

LAST WEEK
yes positively the very last week
OF
UNIVERSAL'S latest and greatest serial
LIBERTY
at last the great serial comes to end
AND
at the same time here is for you
THE LAST CHANCE
to win any of the great prizes in the war loan lottery, one ticket given away as a prize every evening in the seven o'clock show, chance for you
TO WIN A FORTUNE
7-0 Thrice nightly 8-45 10-30
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 p.m.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
"BEYOND RECALL"
Anna Nilsson and Tom Moore at their best.
GRASP and find this time
"WHO'S GUILTY?"

WIFFLES In a hopeless Tangle.
"LUKE PIPES THE PIPPINS."

"The gods make sport of us poor helpless creatures!"

Never have these cogent words of Shakespeare been established with greater emphasis, than in the remarkably well-screened and well-acted four-reel Drama,—

"THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND,"

which is drawing packed audiences since its commencement Saturday last, at the

WEST END CINEMA
New Churny Road.

The "ups" and "downs" portrayed in this enchanting episode of a noble-hearted Prince, hounded by a despicable villainous coward, and befooled by a dangerous beautiful dancer,

make you gasp with intense

excitement, mingled with pleasure and admiration.

Besides the drama, the

GAUMONT GAZETTE:—America, our Ally; the King and Queen at St. Paul's; Women at the plough; Glasgow Boy Scouts Wounded Heroes; His Majesty reviews the Forces.

And to top the list:—

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in his happiest vein.

Do not omit this week's programme.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Once again be warned in time of the most wonderful Serial-film ever produced

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

A Human story of Love, Daring and Romance, commencing Saturday next at the

WEST END CINEMA.

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
EUROPEAN THEATRE—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 23rd inst. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
The Mightiest Programme ever offered in Bombay.
Two Powerful and Sensational Love Dramas.
Film D'Art Italiana presents
Mlle. Nepierkouska in a role yet unsurpassed
"SABINA"
"SABINA"
"SABINA"
A most sensational sacrifice for Love. The other powerful Drama is presented by the Balbea Film Co.
"THE FALLEN STANDARD"
in which Dick Brent and Rose Grey are the Stars.
Also the Pathe Gazette Latest and Heime and the Magic Man Comic.
Time:—6-45, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A W Adkin, Londons.
Second-Lieut E R Bottomley, Field Artillery.
Lieut L Davies, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L N Johnson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F J Machen, Londons.
Second-Lieut V B Bingham-Hall, Glouces.
Captain J C C H Robinson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Saint, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H J Warner, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain E M Gonner, Rifle Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H M Headley, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H B Baines, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Hill, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H Inglis, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major A C R Alford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Lampard, Barrisoners.
Second-Lieut G C P Birch, Service Corps.
Captain G B P Birtles, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H Bolam, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut R L Briscoe, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut S J Chester, Sussex.
Lieut R L De Brisky, Lincolns.
Captain O De Muth, Medicals.
Major R H Eliott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C D Giffin, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut F Hall, Durhams.
Lieut F L B Hebbert, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T C Hipwell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V J S Hogan, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut L A Howe, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A H Lampard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Lancaster, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J F Legg, Londons.
Second-Lieut S D J Leighton, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C F A Ley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A D Light, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R E Loveless, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J G Lumley, Shropshires.
Lieut P Macbride, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A V Mackenzie, Shropshires.
Lieut E Mclean, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut W P Male, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B W A Massey, Field Artillery.
Captain E A Meredith, Field Artillery.
Lieut R L Michaelis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B W Mills, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R C Musson, East Lancs.
Captain A B O Paris, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F E Pattison, Londons.
Captain W M Peacock, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F L N Porton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N D Ritson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Sainsbury, Garrison Artillery.
Captain H Salmon, Durhams.
Lieut C W Scott, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T E Seale, Field Artillery.
Lieut A G H Smart, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A Southey, Flying Corps.
Captain V Warden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M Wessel, Welsh Regt.
Lieut-Colonel H R Wood, Welsh Regt.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut J P Traylen, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut W A Parr, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G R D Gee, Sussex.
Lieut F W Harley, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H F Paton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D T Steeves, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Lieut J Pollack, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut F F Burrill, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F M Duff, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C B Solland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T W Greenstreet, Northamptons.

LONDON, June 14.

KILLED.

Lieut A F Blackwell, Field Artillery.
Major P Bolster, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E L Cooney, Dublins.
Major C C Gordon, Field Artillery.
Lieut R B Hill, Essex.
Second-Lieut P Lindsey, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D J Macsherry, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut C S Marchant, Dublins.
Second-Lieut V S Moses, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Williams, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut F C H Guest, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Hilary, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Stevenson, Flying Corps.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R M Hamilton, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H C Adams, Field Artillery.
Lieut W E E Anderson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut I F Armer, Engineers.
Lieut T W W Arnold, South Lancashires.
Major R M Aylmer, Service Corps.
Major C H Barker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J E Bates, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R S Carr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Corner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W Cowie, Liverpools.
Captain W M Cox, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Craven, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C L Danks, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J J Dillon, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut T Edwards, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J A Eskdale, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A M Fitzpatrick-Robertson, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J G B Fuller, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut M Gaffney, Dublins.
Captain A C Giles, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T L Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Hall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Hall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B Halliday, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W H Harris, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R Harison, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T P Haslam, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R T C Hassell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S E Herbert, Oxford and Bucks.
Major R E U Hermon-Hodge, Hussars.
Lieut V L Hitchin, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C T Holt, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A J Hunter, Middlesex.
Lieut D Ilee, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W H Johnson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D L Keir, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Lauchlan, Field Artillery.
Lieut A E Lee, Manchesters.
Captain F H Lewin, West Kents.
Captain J McMillan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A R Mayell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R H Membrey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S C Metge, Field Artillery.
Major J D Mitchell, Durhams.
Lieut H P Nelson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Neves, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F C Peacock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Robinson, Irish Rifles.
Captain A Reid-Kellett, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut R H Rouston, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T W Sclater, Londons.
Major J G Scoular, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Smith, Field Artillery.
Major J T Smith, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H E Syme, Service Corps.
Lieut L Tait, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F L Tugwell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Wates, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Wells, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E N Whittaker, Manchesters.
Lieut R Williams, South Lancashires.
Lieut H J Woolcock, South Lancashires.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondance strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.
PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as 'King of Tonics'. These are the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)
Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.
Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA.

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

CANVAS.

If you are in want of really Best quality Canvas,

Navy Tarpaulin, Brown, Extra Crown and Flax Brands Both English and Japanese

At extremely moderate price

READY DELIVERY FROM STOCK

Please apply to:

The Chotani Saw Mills,
SEWRI BUNDER, BOMBAY.

BRASS
AND ENAMELLED
BEDSTEADS
CRADLES & CRIBS
UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.
L. ROYSAMPAT,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Elphinstone Street, Kashmir Gate,
KARACHI. DELHI.

INDIAN MADE
FINE QUALITY COTTON
BANYANS

Sizes.	Description.	Per Doz.
32"	SHORT	12 8 0
34"	SLEEVES	13 0 0
36"	DOUBLE	13 6 0
38"	BREAST	14 0 0
40"	WITHOUT	14 8 0
42"	BUTTONS	15 0 0

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THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.,
& POONA.
ORDERS
EXECUTED BY
P. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, June 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			19,000
,, Exports to Great Britain			2,000
,, ,, to Continent..			11,000
Futures at New York July			26.33+1.1
,, ,, Oct.			26.19+1.2
,, ,, Jan.			26.41+1.4
Spot Cotton at New York			26.65+.85
,, ,, New Orleans			24.88+.32
Futures at New Orleans July			25.23+.87
,, ,, Oct.			25.46+1.3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			9½
Demand Bills			4.75.36
Silver Commercial Bars			78½
			Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports			53,000
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain			14,000
,, ,, to France and Continent			23,000
,, ,, to Japan			Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports			775,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports			606,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 23.

This morning the quotations were Rs. 507 for Fine Broach July, Rs. 350/1 for Fine Bengal July and Rs. 488 for New Crop Good Broach April. There has been little "go" in the market to-day. Only a very moderate business has been done in contracts. Some fluctuations have occurred and closing prices were as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady. The enquiry both by exporters and mills has been very moderate. Prices are almost unchanged.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	..	July	..	504
Fine Khamgaon-Akola		..	July	..	455
Fine M. G. Bengal		..	July	..	349
Good M. G. Westerns		..	June-July	..	438
Good H. G. Westerns		..	June-July	..	466
Good Sawgd. Dharwar		..	June-July	..	470
Good M. G. Coompta		..	June-July	..	462
Good M. G. Miraj		..	June-July	..	463

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	..	April 1918	..	482
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	January 1918	..	355

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent disc oun having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	July	..	352
Broach	July	..	506

NEW CROP.

Bengal	January	..	361
Broach	April	..	490

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd June:—

Cotton	7,482 bales.
Wheat	58,156 cwts.
Linseed	11,306 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	1,635 ,,
Gingellyseed	60 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,566 ,,
Castorseed	14,656 ,,
Rice	4,594 ,,
Myrabollams	165 ,,
Cottonseed	416 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	15,122 ,,
Jowar	1,300 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,908 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 23rd—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	44 0 0	5 10 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-36	44 0 0	5 8 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 10 0	8 0 0
,, Brown Thin	7 11 0	8 2 0
Teelseed White 35.15	48 0 0	5 6 0
,, Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	5 0 0
,, Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	5 12 0
,, Black	49 0 0	5 6 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	46 0 0	5 1 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 12 0
Arandis	42 0 0	5 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 14 9	
,, April-May 1918	6 13 0	Nominal
Linseed, Sept.	8 9 9	
,, May 1918	10 4 0	Nominal

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 20th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	4	4,997
B. B. & C. I. Railway	4	4 628

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet and dull owing to Calcutta selling, although the London price is up, to 39 7/8, and China rates are also up.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-12.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 89-1.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 89-4.

EXCHANGE.

I, unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight France Fr. 192¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 174¼.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 277.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy on speculators selling but improved and closed steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,600 to 1,625 and closed at 1,620. Madhavjees from 1,840 to 1,865, Indore Malwa from 382/8 to 395, Nagpurs from 2,295 to 2,320, Crescents from 195 to 200, Indian Bleachings from 272 to 275, Fazulbhoys from 652/8 to 670, Pearls from 465 to 470 and Simplex from 657/8, to 670.

Bombay United improved to 700, Colaba to 1,150, Davids to 440, Finlay 282/8, and Luxmi Cotton to 1,260.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at 242/8, and Defeds at 960, and Katni ordinarys at 235 and deferreds at 910.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 40, Bombay Tramway at 325, and Hydros at 1,140.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The week closed with a dull market and although prices for both coal and jute shares were unchanged and steady inquiry was on a very small scale. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 45, 45-4; Huntodih 18-4, 18-8; Jainty Central 16-4; Nodiha 14-8, Royal 5-12, 5-14; Satpukuria 10-12; West Tetturya 9-8, 9-12.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 137-8; Howrah (ord) 276, 278; Kinnison (ord) 513; Northbrook (ord) 30-12, 31; Reliance (ord) 250, 251.

Miscellaneous:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 90; Great India Phosphate 7-8 to 8-8 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 140, 141.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to 67-8.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBERS MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

In Re Indian Trusts Act 27 of 1866.—Payne & Co., In Re Deed of Trust dated 8th January, 1876 v. Abubucker Haji Kassam, Petitioner, Petition, to be menturm.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Nanu H & Co., In Re the Hingobe Press Co., Ltd. & reduced v. The Hingobe Press Co., Ltd. & reductd Petitioners, 21-6-17.

101-17.—Manek D & Co., Hargovind Anandji Velji & anr. v. Dewji Velji, D J Mantree, For further directions.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1325-16.—Jehangir & S, Ruttonshaw Ardeshir Parekh v. Kassam Haji Abdulla & & anr, N C Dalal.

156-17.—Jehangir & S, Ruttanshaw Ardesher Parekh v. Konds Janardhan Chhatre.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnand and Co., Part Heard.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard, 10-4-17.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

873-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

LONG CAUSES.

1364-16.—Captain and V, Blache Edith Cotes v. Mongini Brothers a firm, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

811-16.—Captain & V, Mouji Walji v. Dwarkadas Tokersey & ors, Little & Co., Captain & V.

336-17.—Chit M & K, Bhagwan Moti & Co. a firm v. Lalji Morarji and ors, Sham M & H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

805-16.—Daph F & D, Dayabhai Mangaldas a firm v. Maneklal Mansukbhai, Edg. G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17.—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The break in the Arabian Sea monsoon is more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, west coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Victoria Point two; Cherrapunji seven; Darjeeling four; Narayanganj two; Dinajpur one; Purnea three; Veraval one; Mangalore three.

Forecast:—No great change.

SIMLA, June 24.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has produced slightly increased rain in inland but remains very weak. The Bay monsoon has given little rain west of Calcutta. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Konkan; local in Bengal, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in east of Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Bassein five inches; Victoria Point three; Moulmein two; Rangoon, Diamond Island one and a half; Cherrapunji six; Dhubri two; Darjeeling, Jagdalpur, Sholapur one. Parbhani three-quarters.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Hyderabad and Central Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal during the day; but is still in defect in the north and the east Punjab at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.16in. and Veraval 0.96in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa and Nagpur report 0.26in. of rain each. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.25in. Ratnagiri 0.22in. Mormugao 0-71in. and Kawar 0-30in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0-19in. Bijapur 0-12in. and Belgaum 0-17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and local in Kathiawar, while some showers have occurred in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The slightly unsettled conditions off the north Konkan and Kathiawar coasts have disappeared.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan. A few showers may occur in the Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.671 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 ,,
Dew Point	77.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.867 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	210 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.61 Inches.
Total fall during month	11.36 ,,
Do. do. year	13.92 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd June	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	June	h.	m	ft. in	June	h.	m.	ft. in
Sat	23	m 1	17	25 6	23	m 6	59	17 0
		1	56a	17 10		10a		19 9
Sun.	24	m 1	53	25 3	24	m 7	33	17 7
		2	32a	17 4		8	43a	19 0
Mon	25	m 2	29	24 11	25	m 8	8	18 4
		3	51a	20 10		9	18a	19 1
Tues	26	m 3	9	24 8	26	m 8	43	19 1
		3	21a	26 5		9	58a	19 1
Wed.	27	m 3	57	24 4	27	m 9	29	19 11
		3	56a	26 4		10	48a	19 0
Thur	28	m 4	56	24 2	28	m 10	26	19 8
		4	40a	25 7		11	46a	18 9
Fri.	29	m 5	6	24 2	29	m 11	45	21 4
		5	34.	25 3				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 26 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 27 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10 6m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd June 1917, was 29.8.4 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 5th of Ramjain, 1335.
Parsi: 18th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 28.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 29.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m
Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Choe every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 8-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday June 30th:—

Monday 25th June:—Fall in at School at 5-45 p.m. Plain clothes. Tenderfoot and 2nd Class Instruction.

Thursday 28th June:—Fall in at School at 5-45 p.m. Plain clothes. Tenderfoot and 2nd Class Tests.

Notice:—In future all parades will be held at the John Connon School unless otherwise notified.

Orderly for week:—Second A. Finan.

Enrolments:—Waller—posted to Kangaroos.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A.S.M. I/C 1st Bombay Troop.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

BOMBAY, June 22.

Parades for the week commencing Monday, 25th June, 1917.

No parades are held on Thursday and Saturday evenings or on Sundays unless specially orderd.

Compulsory parades will be held on Monday and Wednesday morning at Headquarters for all Companies except No. 2 General Service Company which will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery. On Friday morning a compulsory parade will be held at Headquarters for all except Engineer General Service and Reserve Companies.

Instructional parades (non-compulsory) on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Nos. 1, 5, and Engineer Companies and No. 1 and Engineer Reserve Companies at Headquarters. No. 2 at Mahaluxmi Battery. Engineer Gen. Serv. Coy. Compulsory parade on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock Defence Light Section Workshops, Colaba.

Engineer Reserve Co. Compulsory parade on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Defence Light Section Workshops, Colaba.

Recruits.

Men now joining the Corps for the first time will attend Recruits' Course at Headquarters according to their drill classificaton and will only be drafted into the existing Companies when they have completed not less than 20 drills, passed inspection, and obtained uniform etc. Recruits will attend all Company parades and such further parades (which are held morning and evening) as are necessary according to their drill classification.

Cadets.

Cadets who have passed the stage of e Recruits' Course will parade with No. 1 General Service Company.

Route Marches.

All Gunner Companies and Cadets Friday morning compulsory Route March falling in at Headquarters.

Lectures.

A lecture (which counts as a parade) will be given on Friday evening at Headquarters. Men attending must be punctual.

Discipline.

Motor Cars, Gharries, and Cycles must be parked on the Eastern side of Bazaar Gate Street and on no account on the Western side or in front of the Sheds belonging to the Mechanical Transport Corps.

Leave.

1. Leave of absence from a Compulsory parade must be obtained beforehand from the Officer Commanding Companies.

2. Applications for leave out of Bombay must be forwarded through and recommended by the Officers Commanding Companies.

Duties for the Week.

Company Orderly No. 1 General Service Company:—C. S. I. will detail.
Company Orderly No. 2 General Service Company:—C. S. I. will detail.
Company Orderly No. 5 General Service Company:—A./Br. H. R. Hamley.
Company Orderly No. 1 Reserve Company:—C. S. H. will detail.
Company Orderly Reserve Company:—Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Prize Essay Competition.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

The Council of the United Service Institution of India have decided to offer two prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively for the best essay on:—

IMPROVEMENT AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

The competition is confined to all ranks of the Indian Force. Essays are to be strictly anonymous. Each should have a motto, and enclosed with the essay there should be sent a sealed envelope with the motto written on the outside and the name of the competitor inside. Essays must be addressed to the Secretary, United Service Institution of India, Simla. They should be printed or typewritten and submitted in triplicate before the 1st October 1917. All essays submitted are to become the property of the U. S. I. of India, absolutely, and authors will not be at liberty to make use of their essays without the sanction of the Council of the U. S. I. The Council reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether the essays received are up to the required standard or not.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I. D. F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 25.

560. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 30-6-1917.

At Headquarters:—
Monday 25th.—7 a.m., W, X, Y & Z.
Tuesday 26th.—7 a.m., W, X, Y & Z.
Wednesday 27th.—7 a.m., Y & Z (W & X Voluntary).
Wednesday 27th.—6 p.m., W & N. C. O.'s.
Thursday 28th.—7 a.m., W, X, Y & Z.
Friday 29th.—7 a.m., W, X, Y & Z.
Friday 29th.—6 p.m., W, X, Y & Z.
Saturday 30th.—7 a.m., W & X (Y & Z Voluntary).

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

561. Musketry.—Reference Brigade Order No. 747, dated 19th June 1917. the undermentioned N. C. O.'s. have been detailed to attend the Brigade Musketry Course (B. A.) commencing on Monday the 25th instant.

Sergts. E. J. Supariwalla and E. A. Taraporewalla.

562. Transfeer.—No. 160 Pte. N. S. Kaikobad is transferred from "A" to "B" Company.

563. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 185 Pte. A. W. Pryde "A" Coy. (joined I. A. R. O.).

H. C. HOWIE, 2nd-Lieut.,
for Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

United Service Institution of India.

Indian Defence Force.—Prize Essay Competition.

The Council of the United Service Institution of India have decided to offer two prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively for the best essay on:—

Improvement and further Development of the Indian Defence Force.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 25, 1917.

WHICH POLICY IS TO PREVAIL?

There is hardly a week passes, that does not bring us a quotation from the speech of some British Minister or other leading statesman which causes Lord Pentland's autocratic behest to Indians to put all thoughts of the early grant of self-government entirely out of mind to appear supremely ludicrous. The latest comes from Mr. Barnes, a Labourite and the Minister of Munitions. It is quoted, appropriately enough, by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, in the letter we publish on another page, in which he asks which policy is to prevail,—that which is repeated almost from day to day by British statesmen in advertising the aims of the Allies, and especially of Great Britain and the United States, in phrases which admit of not the smallest particle of qualification in the unequivocal, uncompromising character of their assertion of the principles of democracy as being the *only* principles that can be rightly applied to the government and life of peoples, or that which is laid down by Lord Pentland for India. These pronouncements of British and American statesmen are becoming an important collection, which must be preserved by the poor Indian seeking his share of the good things to come out of the war and dinned into the ear of the British democracy, until it begins to realise that the very negation of what it holds to be right for all peoples is being persisted in as the only right principle to be applied to the people of India.

Here is Mr. Barnes' neat verbal tabloid, in which the whole philosophy of democracy and its refusal to accept any sort of compromise is phrased as admirably as can be:—

We stood for the principle of each nation living its own life in its own way. The Central Powers stood for letting each nation live as they ordered. We are not out to fight the German people, but we are out for the liberation of all peoples."

Add to this three more quotations which we have printed before, but which cannot be repeated too often:—

Mr. Lloyd George,—The war is a struggle for popular Government equally with liberty.

Mr. Balfour,—We are convinced that there is only one form of government, whatever it may be called, namely, where the ultimate control is in the hands of the people. We have staked our lost dollar on this.

Dr. Page, American Ambassador to England.—We are come also for the preservation, the deepening and the extension of free government. Our creed is the simple and immortal creed of democracy, which means government set up by the governed; for this alone can prevent physical, or intellectual or moral enslavement.

We can safely challenge anyone to explain to us how these sentiments are to be reconciled with Lord Pentland's recent pronouncements on Indians' demand for the early grant of self-government which alone can prevent their physical, or intellectual, or moral enslavement,—to be allowed to live their own lives in their own way, (the principle for which Great Britain and her Allies stand), and not to have their lives ordered for them by foreign governors controlled by bureaucratic advisers, (the principle for which the Central Powers stand). Unless Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Barnes are to be convicted of the most nauseous hypocrisy, the shame of which would have to fall on the nation they lead and would make them the laughing stock of those whose political methods they despise and deride, there is no escape from the logical application of the principles they propound to India. But we do not believe for a moment they would wish to escape,—to avoid the honest policy of recognising that they cannot refuse to apply their principles to India. The fact of the matter is, we believe, that they and their colleagues in the Government are totally unaware of the dilemma into which the painful adaptability of Mr. Chamberlain to bureaucratic machinations has led them. It rests with the public leaders of this country to correct that state of ignorance as speedily as possible. In what way it is done, whether by sending deputations to England or by such action in India, as will *necessitate* investigation over Mr. Chamberlain's head, does not matter so much, so long as it is done quickly and with decision.

For it seems that the Secretary of State has placed before the House of Commons a gravely misleading impression of the present situation in India. We have only Reuter's version of his answer to Sir A. Williamson's question, but presumably it is full and correct. According to Reuter, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

He had no doubt that the action of the Madras Government in regard to Mrs. Beasant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia was necessary. He pointed out that other Governments had satisfied themselves that the activities of Mrs. Besant and her associates had excited unrest which might easily be dangerous at present.

It seems quite clear from the above that Mr. Chamberlain has been made to believe that the activities of Mrs. Besant have actually excited unrest of the dangerous variety. How utterly untrue and amazing such a statement appears to people in India who know what the situation actually is in the provinces, whose Governments have taken action against Mrs. Besant! Mr. Chamberlain is not perhaps to be blamed for being too easily persuaded that unrest has been excited which might easily become dangerous. Indian Secretaries of State, 7,000 miles away, who know little of the vast country for which they are responsible are easily frightened. At the Congress of 1897, Mr. R. K. R. Cama, seconding a resolution of protest against the internment of the Natu brothers (how wonderfully we have advanced in twenty years!) quoted a remarkable statement of Lord George Hamilton that

"In India, almost without warning, an apparently peaceful population might suddenly become as dangerous as criminal lunatics with but one object before them,—to murder the class alien to them."

With such bogey ideas are Secretaries of State alarmed into the approval of repressive acts which have no counterpart in any other respectably governed country. But the allegation that Mrs. Besant's propaganda is of the dangerous variety will not bear investigation if it is honestly and fairly investigated. There has been three years of it in Madras and Madras was admittedly the quietest province in India, until Lord Pentland himself threw it into a state of ferment a week ago. Again, take the case of Bombay. Lord Willingdon's Government believed that Mrs. Besant, if she came here, would excite unrest which might easily become dangerous. They also believed that Mr. Tilak's propaganda was dangerous. They prosecuted him and failed and the propaganda continued. Can Lord Willingdon say that any of the results that he feared have come about? Is Bombay dangerous as a result of Mr. Tilak being free to preach Home Rule? And, with this exemple before him, can Lord Willingdon claim that his fear of Mrs. Besant was justified? These fears of dangerous unrest are bogeys set up by the bureaucracy to obscure and discredit an agitation which they fear more for its success than anything else. But the bogeys have been discredited long ago and it is intolerable that Mr. Chamberlain should be allowed to make so grotesque an excuse for an act of unadulterated repression, which is in reality a frontal attack on the movement for self-government and a monstrous outrage on popular liberty. But when Mr. Chamberlain's Liberal colleagues are enlightened as to what is really taking place in India,—that an official campaign against the principles for which they stand has been opened and is being vigorously conducted by those to whom they have entrusted the administration of India,—they will no doubt be quite ready to realise where the danger of exciting unrest which might easily become dangerous exactly lies.

THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS.

Over a century has passed since the great upheaval known as the French Revolution took place. Historian after historian has dealt with the forces which led to the crisis, and though the subject is not yet fully explored, the main facts are clear to the average reader. The development of the Republic has been watched, and the various stages carefully noted. The line of direction was clear from the beginning, and whatever may have been the occasional side-tracks, the French people have never faltered in their aim. The first outburst of joy in every progressive nation was followed by another note, that of deep pessimism. But the forces of the Revolution were steadily at work, and after a period of terror and bloodshed, they gradually brought the forces under control, and made them the servants rather than the masters of the nation. No competent observer would question the blessings that have accrued to France as the result of the Revolution. We are now witnessing the early stages of another revolution, and gradually the main facts relating to the conditions that led to the crisis are being made public. Many years will pass before it is possible to appraise the strength of the individual forces which have wrought so far-reaching a change, but enough is known to show that the features common to all revolutionary outbursts have been present in Russia. We are now watching the new movement in its first throes of re-birth, and he would be a daring man who would prophesy the events of the near future, which are naturally of the deepest concern to the Allies as well as the Central Powers. Declaration after declaration issues forth from the new Government, and each shows the influence of conflicting forces. The results of the French Revolution can be judged by history; the future alone will reveal the fruits of Russia's upheaval.

A brief comparison of the forces which led to the two revolutions may, however, provide some measure of guidance in determining our hopes of Russia's future. It is natural to turn one's thoughts to the revolution of 1905, and there is a danger lest our judgment should be affected by the unsuccessful issue of it. We need to be on our guard against judging the present revolution by the facts of the past. Then, as now, there were features common to the French and Russian revolutions, and the failure of the latter has led many to pessimistic doubts about the ultimate success of the present one. In the French Revolution, the nobles and other aristocracy had completely lost their hold over the nation, and where such a condition exists, the time is ripe for a change. The failure of the first Russian revolution was declared by many to be due to the fact that the Russian autocracy had not lost their prestige in the eyes of the peasantry. In France the peasants, oppressed and exploited by the Crown and the Church, joined the ranks of the revolutionists, and from the very beginning, through the most trying days, they remained true to their leaders. In 1905 the peasants were comparatively little affected, and the tradition of loyalty to the Tsar was still as strong as ever. The image of the Tsar was found in company with the icons of the saints. But the same cannot be said of the peasants of to-day. During the past ten years greater changes have taken place in the lives of the peasants than in any other previous fifty years. And in what direction was this change shown? While in many districts the "Little Father" was still looked up to as a god, the peasant people none the less were steadily losing faith in the governing powers. For over two years of war they have seen their country suffering the greatest trials at the hands of the enemy, and the only power that carried out its duty with efficiency was the organization of the people themselves. As far as we are able to judge from reports, not only have the working classes and soldiers readily cast off the Tsar and the Royal Dukes, but even in the distant parts of the Empire, the simple peasants have accepted the new order with scarcely an expression of regret. In fact, it is said that the regrets expressed in some English newspapers when the first news came, was far beyond anything heard in Russia itself.

A second feature of the present revolution which differs from the last, and is in accordance with the forces of the French Revolution, is the relation of the Church to the revolution. In 1789 the French Church was utterly discredited. The leaders were men who had openly declared against the disgraceful position of the religious organisations of the land, for they were little more than political machines which served to do the bidding of the rulers. The Russian revolutionaries have always made the mistake of neglecting the religious life of the people, and when the strong forces of 1905 broke out into open rebellion, they found their weakness lay in the opposition of the Russian Church. True, then there was dissatisfaction with the condition of things in the religious organization, but as a whole the Church remained firm in her loyalty to the Throne. Can that be said of the Church in the present revolution? Everything points in the very opposite direction. Though an essential part of the State, and used for its purposes, there have been loud and repeated protests against the prostitution of its holy offices in the persons of the disreputable characters that have been placed in high positions. At the outbreak of the revolution, throughout the land, there was the ringing of bells and proclamations were read in all the churches. In Moscow itself, the centre of the Orthodox Church, the news was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. When Prince Lvov removed the emblem of the State authority from the Holy Synod, his action was universally applauded.

Another feature may be mentioned which serves to show how much nearer this present revolution is to the spirit of the French. It has been said that the Russian people have no wish for a central government, and the old autocratic government was not only in a line with their genius, but also one they were well satisfied with. Hence the majority, it was alleged, gave a very half-hearted support to the revolution in 1905. The desire for a central government under the control of the people was one of the great factors in France, and all the evidence goes to show that the Duma, despite the uselessness of many of its long debates, had laid hold on the imagination of the people, and that they resented keenly any attempt of the Tsar to destroy its rights. The prorogation of the Assembly during the war wrought the people to the highest pitch of indignation, and when the President refused to accept the commands of the Tsar, the whole country was with him, even the dukes and the nobles. In these three, and in others almost as important, the present revolution approximates much more nearly to the French than did that of 1905. Fortunately, there are also forces present which give one confidence in a future republic in which the worst features of the French will be absent.

Notes of the Day.

Cabinet Crises.

Cabinet crisis is the order of the day, among neutrals and belligerents alike. The Stockholm Conference has caused a Danish Cabinet crisis which may easily involve an internal upheaval of some consequence. The state of national feeling in Denmark may be inferred from the fact that the Conservative Minister, M. Rottboell, has resigned at the bidding of his party which objected to the active part taken by the Socialist Minister, M. Stannings, in connection with and at the Conference. The resignation of the Conservative Minister has been followed by that of M. Christensen, the Liberal Minister. The Danish crisis synchronises with the arrival of the German minority Socialists Haase, Bernstein, Kautsky and Stadthegan, at Stockholm.

An Austrian Experiment.

There is news from Vienna of a Cabinet crisis due to the attempt to initiate a rather novel and, for the Monarchy, a significant constitutional experiment. They have awakened in Vienna rather late in the day to the virtues of a Coalition Cabinet, and Martinic has been busy trying to form one with the addition of four new Ministries that have been created specially to be offered respectively to a Pole, a Czech, a Ruthenian and a Slav. Martinic, however, has found it impossible to form a Cabinet, and has requested the Emperor to entrust the task to some one else. The result of this further effort will be awaited with interest.

The German Strikes.

The "Vorwarts," says that the recent strikes in Berlin and Leipsig had the approval neither of the trade unions nor of the Majority Socialists. This, according to a correspondent of a Home paper, gives a most important political significance to them, for it shows that the Minority Socialists have strengthened their hold on the two centres of industry which have been described as the trunk nerve of the Socialist movement in Germany. The "Vorwarts," which disapproved of the strikes, declares that they were caused by the reduction of the bread ration, dissatisfaction with the bare promise of domestic reform, and a profound longing for peace. The strikers did not believe that there was really a shortage of bread; and they held that the Government, by refusing immediate reforms and by adopting an evasive policy in the matter of war aims, were prolonging the war and the economic sufferings of the people.

Greater Strikes to Come?

The Government met the strikers by increasing their rations in certain directions, but they have not satisfied the political unrest, and the "Vorwarts" appeared to think in mail week that the strikes would be repeated in the future on a larger scale, a fear that has proved well-grounded as to-day's telegrams show. In the meantime, we have frantic appeals from the Government Press to the German workers not to let their nerves give way. They are promised that a decision will take place in a few weeks; and the submarine trick is played for all it is worth.

"Quite Indifferent."

An officer home on leave told me, writes "Diarist" in the "Westminster Gazette," that among the German prisoners he had taken recently was an elderly, bearded, spectacled, and greatly depressed man of learning, who said in perfect English, when they had rounded him up: "Please don't ask me about the war, I am quite indifferent to it, and I have no idea what it is about, and I don't care how it ends." It seemed that, being still just of military age, he had been torn ruthlessly from a professorial stool in a neutral country to which he had migrated and been compelled to go fighting with the rest. He regarded the whole affair as a gross intrusion on his ordered life, and my friend adds that his pathetic appeal excited universal compassion.

BRILLIANT FRENCH STAND SOUTH OF FILLAIN.

NUMEROUS ITALIAN CAPTURES.

FOOD SCANDALS IN GERMANY.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR FILAIN.

ALSO BEATEN BACK NORTH OF FROIDMONT FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—After violent bombardment during night time the Germans renewed their attempts in the region of Vauxaillon and south and south-east of Filain. All attacks were repulsed with serious losses and the enemy did not gain any advantage.

Fighting was particularly lively between Royere and the Froidmont Farms. The Germans who had extended their attacking front east of Epines-de-Chevrigny as far as north of the Froidmont Farm multiplied their efforts to carry the positions from which they were beaten back yesterday. Our fire broke up the assaulting waves which were unable to reach our lines or emerge from the salient in which they penetrated yesterday.

Other enemy attempts east of Chevreux east of Cavaliers-de-Courcy and in the sector of Chambrette also failed.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

Last night's French communiqué reported that artillery duel continued throughout the day on Chemin-des-Dames. There had been no infantry action.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN GREECE.

M. VENEZELOS DETERMINED TO END IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

In an interview with Reuter's correspondent M. Venezelos was most enthusiastic. He stated that he was determined to end the pro-German propaganda and favoured the removal from Athens of the anti-Entente members of the Royal Family. He declared that the Royalists' attitude was still most objectionable and he could not understand their aim.

At the invitation of M. Jonnart M. Venezelos is staying on a battleship which the Venezelist demonstrators surrounded is boats last night.

WARNING AGAINST COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS.

APPEAL BY ALL-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

The All-Russian conference of the Councils of Workmens and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an urgent appeal to the people warning them against the machinations of the counter-revolutionists, who are greedily awaiting the chance to crush the revolution through disorderly demonstrations.

The appeal concludes:—Not a single group of workmen should be in the streets; not a single demonstration should be made.

GERMAN MESSAGES TO RUSSIANS.

ENOUGH OF FRATERNISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

German aeroplanes on the north front have dropped messages thanking the Russians for the fraternisation which enabled the Germans to transfer troops to the west front to support the Anglo-French attack. The mesages conclude:—Now we have had enough. We are going to fight and shall fire on those who want to fraternise.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS IN RAVATSK.

ADVANCE IN SAKKIZ REGION.

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—In the region of Ravatsk we forced back the Turks on the right bank two miles. We advanced as far as the Abishirvan river in the region of Sakkiz.

ENEMY ATTACK ON MOUNT ORTIGARA.

EFFECTIVE ITALIAN REPLY.

NUMEROUS CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy concentrated brisk fire on our new position on Mount Ortigara on the Asiago. We replied effectively. We captured on June 19th in this area four guns fourteen machine-guns, one thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and mining material.

TREASON TRIAL AT ROME.

PROMINENT VATICAN OFFICIAL WITH TWO OTHERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

The great treason trial of which principal figure is Monsigner Gerlach, a prominent Vatican official, has resulted in Gerlach and two others being sentenced to penal servitude for life and two to five years' and two to three years' imprisonment. Gerlach and another accused, who was ordered to be shot, are fugitives from justice.

DANISH CONSERVATIVE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

KING REFUSES TO ACCEPT IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of M. Rottboell.

THE EXPLOSION AT BLOEWEG

THE CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrat the Minister of Defence announced that 136 persons had been killed 170 were missing and 625 had been injured by the explosion in the munition works at Bloeweg which was probably due to carelessness.

ENGLISH GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

CELEBRATION OF BICENTENARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

Eight thousand Grand Officers and Masters including a number from overseas were present at the Special Grand Lodge at Albert Hall yesterday held in celebration of the bicentenary of the English Grand Lodge. The Duke of Connaught, President, read a message from the King expressing thanks for the "traditional loyalty of the Freemasons which is a proud memory for three anxious years." Religious service will be held in Albert Hall to-day.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS' FEAT NEAR AMENTIERES.

WHOLE GERMAN PATROL KILLED OR CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—The Portuguese killed or captured the whole German patrol south of Armentieres last night.

TRAGEDY IN KARACHI TELEPHONE OFFICE.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE OF A BENGALI SEPOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI June 23.

Early on Thursday morning the police were summoned to the offices of the Bombay Telephone Co. in Karachi whore they found Purna, a sepoy of the Bengali Double Company, lying in a room shot through the forehead. The deceased was on guard duty from 10 p.m. to midnight, after which instead of retiring to bed as usual he loitered for an hour or so. It is suspected that the man committed suicide as the rifle was lying on his body the magazine containing five cartridges only, one had been fired.

FOOD SCANDALS IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN STETTIN.

TROOPS RESTORE ORDER.

NAVAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

The Stettin "Abendpost" reports serious disturbances due to food scandals in Stettin. A crowd of women and boys looted the shops. The troops restored order.

Owing to the strike of naval workers on Tuesday the military authorities assumed the control of the Vulcan and two other works and a proclamation was issued ordering resumption of work and declaring that eligible men who refused would be immediately sent to the Army.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS IN ZURICH.

350,000 PERSONS FED DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

350,000 persons are daily fed at communal kitchens in Zurich.

MASHUD TROUBLES IN N. W. FRONTIER.

PUNITIVE MEASURES RESORTED TO.

THE CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

For the past three months continued hostilities on the part of the Mahsuds left the Government no alternative but punitive measures. The Waziristan Field Force was concentrated at Jandola to carry these out. During the concentration on the 7th of June a laskar of three hundred Mahsuds encountered and attempted to rush a picquetting party of 90 Gurkhas under two British officers at the mouth of the Tank Zam river. Then ensued a fight which was of a close and heavy nature lasting twenty minutes which resulted in the flight of the Mashuds, who, besides carrying off many of their dead and wounded, left 18 dead bodies on the ground. Our casualties were heavy amounting to 35 Indian rank and file killed and one British officer and seven Indian rank and file wounded.

The force at Jandola moved out on the 12th instant against a large Mahsud lashkar which had collected in the hills immediately to the north-west and which was reported as intending to attack us. The Mahsuds, however, fell back without fighting although they followed up our move to the camp. They were kept off without difficulty and our casualties were slight, being one Nepalese officer slightly wounded and two British and one Indian rank and file wounded.

On the 15th the force under General Beynon advanced through the Shahar Tangi without opposition and on the following days completed a camel road through the Tangi with no more opposition than a few stray shots.

On the 19th instant a force of 1,500 Mashuds opposed our advance in the hills east of Barwand and at Barwand but were driven back after some fighting, our casualties amounting to five Indian rank and file killed and one British officer, one Indian officer, two British and thirty-one Indian rank and file wounded.

On the night of the 19th and 20th a heavy but ineffectual attack was made on one of our camp piequets.

On the 20th a Mashud laskar was driven off the hills near Ispana Raghza after some opposition with a loss to us of one British and five Indian rank and file killed, and three British rank and file, one Indian officer, and eleven Indian rank and file and one follower wounded. At this operation a company of the 1—25th London Regiment is reported as having done noticeably good work.

On the 21st a brigade proceeding from Ispana Raghza, the splited valley, met with a determined opposition from a considerable body of Mahsuds holding the pass between these two valleys a position of some strength. Our troops captured the position with admirable spirit and dash, the action of the Mahendradal Regiment of the Napalese contingent in carrying the rocky eminences commanding the pass north-west being specially brought to notice. The Mahsuds are believed to have suffered heavily, their losses being contributed to by the co-operation of our aeroplanes who bombed the retreating bodies of the enemy effectively. This belief is confirmed by the fact that the return of our force to camp was only slightly molested. In the meantime, another brigade was carrying out punitive measures in the vicinity of Ispana Raghza. Our casualties on this day amounted to ten killed, including Major Harte, sixth Gurkhas, attached to the Mahendradal Regiment, and forty.

On the 22nd instant the punitive measures carried out to the north-west of Barwand met with little opposition, our losses being one killed and two wounded. The troops in this neighbourhood, where the climate is pleasant and the nights cool, are reported to be in good health, in other parts of southern Waziristan the health of the troops is so far good on the whole.

HOFFMAN-GRIMM INTRIGUE.

INSPIRED BY GERMAN LEGATION IN BERNE.

M. RIBOT'S COMMUNICATION TO CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

M. Ribot communicated to the Committee of the Chamber documents proving that the German Legation in Berne had inspired the Hofmann-Grimm intrigue and was also promoting an Anarchist campaign in Russia.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

RESOLVES IN FAVOUR OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HELSINGFORS, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

The Finnish Social Democratic Conference has passed a resolution in favour of an independent Finnish Republic.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT MOSCOW ENDED.

INCREASE OF WAGES GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

The railway strike which has been in progress at Moscow has ended, the Government having granted an increase of wages.

DUKE OF TECK.

BECOMES MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

It is understood that the Duke of Teck becomes Marquess of Cambridge.

SIR A STANLEY AND COTTON REPRESENTATIVES.

FINAL DECISION OF CONFERENCE EXPECTED ON 27TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 24.

Sir Albert Stanley yesterday conferred with the representatives of cotton trade from Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham. Owing to shortness of notice representatives of principal trade unions were unable to be present but they will be fully represented at a conference between Sir Albert Stanley and the representatives of all cotton trade interests on June 27th when it is expected that a decision will be reached regarding the best means of dealing with the situation. Meanwhile the futures market in Liverpool will remain closed.

AUSTRIAN CABINET.

FAILURE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

DUE TO CZECHS' REJECTION OF OFFERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 24.

A telegram from Vienna says that it was the passionate rejection by the Czechs of all offers that led to the failure to reconstruct the Cabinet.

BLOCK AND DELAY IN FRENCH TELEGRAPHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The General Secretary of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. advises that Marseilles reports block and delay in French lines with England, Spain, Italy and Scandinavia.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency held an Executive Council Meeting at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday morning. In the afternoon their Excellencies opened the Willingdon Soldiers' Club in the Bund Road, the bungalow has been kindly lent by Sir Shapurji Broacha for a Club for wounded and sick soldiers.

Her Excellency visited the Poona Women's Branch War Fund Depot on Friday morning.

There was a samll dinner party at Government House on Friday evening.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate; Mr. Manu Subedar, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Beharilal H. Nazar, B.A.; Mr. M. A. Peerbhoy, B.A.; Mr. Bholabhai N. Javeri (Life member); Mr. Mangalchand Laloochand; Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia; Mr. Thakordas P. Munim, Solicitor; Mr. S. N. Dastur, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, Solicitor; Mr. Yeshwant G. Gokhale, Bar-at-Law; Mr. M. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, Solicitor; Mr. Bhimji J. Mackenji. (Life member). And in addition 50 other names.

(Continued from column 6.)

lines, the actual events an equal number of minutes, but the story is one that should live through eternity.

"While exposing six plates," says the official report of this youthful recording angel, "observed five H. A.'s cruising." H. A. stands for hostile aeroplane. "Not having seen escort since turning inland, pilot prepared to return. Enemy, separated one taking up positions above tail and one ahead. The other three glided towards us on port side" (observe the Navy speaking), "firing as they came.

"The two diving machines fired over 100 rounds hitting pilot in shoulder." As a matter of sober fact, the bullet entered his shoulder from above and behind, breaking his left collar-bone and emerged just above his heart, tearing a jagged rent down his breast. Both his feet were, furthermore, pierced by bullets, but the observer was not concerned with petty detail:—

"Observer held fire until H. A. diving on tail was within five yards".

100 MILES AN HOUR.

Here it might be mentioned that the machines were hurtling through space at a speed in the region of 100 miles an hour. The pilot of 'H.A.," having swooped to within speaking distance, pushed up his goggles and laughed triumphantly as he took his sight for the shot that was to end the fight. But the observer had his own idea of how the fight should end.

"Then shot one tray into pilot's face," he says with curt relish, and watched him stall, sideslip, and go spinning earthward in a trail of smoke.

He then turned his attention to his own pilot! The British machine was barely under control, but as the observer rose in his seat to investigate, the foremost gun, fired and the aggressor ahead went out of control and dived nose first in helpless spirals.

Suspecting that his mate was badly wounded in spite of this achievement, the observer swung one leg over the side of the fuselage and climbed, out on the wing—figure for a moment the air pressure on his body during this gymnastic feat—until he was beside the pilot, who, faint and drenched with blood, had nevertheless got his machine back into complete control.

"Get back, you ass!" he said through white lips in response to inquiries as to how he felt. The ass got back the way he came and looked round for the remainder of the "H.A.'s". These, however, appeared to have lost stomach for further fighting, and fled. The riddled machine returned home at 100 knots, while the observer, having nothing better to do, continued to take photographs. "The pilot though wounded, made a perfect landing." Thus the report concludes.

GREAT NAVAL FEATS.

SUPERB COURAGE OF MEN ON WINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BELGIAN COAST.

The Royal Naval Air Service found itself "over the other side" about the time that the shells of the British monitors began feeling for the hidden batteries of the Boche behind the Belgian coast.

"I can't see where they're pitching," said the Navy-that-Floats, referring to the shells of the monitors bursting twelve miles away. "What about spotting for us, old son?"

"That will I do," replied the Navy-that-Flies, "and more also. But I shall have to wear khaki, because it's done out here by everybody, apparently. Even the newspaper reporters were khaki. Also. I must have the right machines, and lots of 'em."

"Wear anything you like," replied the Navy-that-Floats, "as long as you help us to hit these shore batteries. Only—because you wear khaki and see life, don't forget you're still the same old Navy as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

The Navy-that-Flies added "Amen" and said that it wouldn't forget. It garbed itself in khaki, but retained the ring and curl on the sleeves and the naval cap (with the eagle's wings in place of the crown and anchor in the badge), plus a khaki cap cover. Wherever its squadrons were based they rigged a flagstaff and flew the White Ensign at the peak. They erected wooden huts and painted them service grey, labelling them "Messdeck," "Wardroom," "Gunroom," etc., as the case might be.

They divided the flights into port and starboard watches, and solemnly asked leave to "go ashore" for recreation.

COAST PHOTOGRAPHED.

Apart from spotting duties, which were necessarily intermittent, the R. N. A. S. undertook a photographic reconnaissance of the entire Belgian coast from Nieuport to the Dutch frontier. The work in progress at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the activities of submarines and destroyers inside the basins, locks, quays, and gun emplacements, and the results of bombs dropped thereon the night before were all faithfully recorded by their aerial cameras.

The negatives were developed and printed, the resultant bird-pictures enlarged, studied through stereoscopic lenses, and finally given to the monitors "for information and guidance."

Since it is not given to every one to recognise the entrance to a dug-out or a group of searchlights as they appear from a height of 20,000 feet the photographs were embellished with explanatory notes for the benefit of any one unaccustomed to such unfamiliar aspects of creation.

The Germans claim to be a modest people. They were as busy as beavers, and they resented these importunate photographers with all the fervour that springs from true modesty. Their anti-aircraft guns plastered the intruders with bursting shrapnel, and from every coast aerodrome Boche machines rose like a crowd of angry hornets to give battle.

Yet day after day fresh plates find their way to the developing trays, and a comparison between the official reports of the flights—couched in a laconic terseness of phrase that is good to read—and the amazing results obtained, gives perhaps the truest measure of the work performed by these very gallant gentlemen.

Not a spadeful of earth can be turned over, nor a trowel of cement added to a bastion along the coast, but a note appears a day or two later on the long chart which adorns the record office of one particular squadron.

PAYING THE PRICE.

A crumpled escorting machine may have come down out of the clouds, eddying like a withered leaf, to crush somewhere behind the German lines; there may be somewhere near the shore a broken boy in goggles and leather lying amid the wreckage of his last flight. Such is the price paid for a few more dots added in red ink, a couple of feet chart. But as long as the photographic machine returns with the camera intact the price is paid ungrudgingly.

The work of these photographic recorders, pilot and observer alike, differs from all other forms of war flying. Their sole duty is to take photographs, not haphazard but of a given objective. This necessitates steering a perfectly steady course, regardless of all distractions such as bursting "Archies" and angry Albatross fighters. They leave the fighting to their escorts and their fate to Providence.

The observer, peering earthwards through his view-finder, steers the pilot by means of reins, until he sights the line on which the desired series of photographs are to be taken. Once over this, the pilot flies the machine on an undeviating course, and the observer proceeds to take photographs. When all the plates have been exposed they turn round and return home with what remains of the escort.

On occasions the escort have vanished either earthwards or in savage pursuit of resentful, though faint-hearted, Boches. This is when the homing photographer's moments are apt to become crowded with incident.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

One such adventure deserves to be recorded. It happened about 12,000 feet above mother-earth. The official report typed in triplicate, covered some dozen

(Continued in column 5.)

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

VIEWS OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES SUPPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a lengthy letter to the Government of Bengal giving the opinion of that body on "Trade after the war." After quoting in full the report of the Conference of the Chamber of Commerce held at Delhi last March, it says:—"It is obviously most unlikely that the commercial community throughout India would be in complete accord on matters of so highly controversial a character as those arising from the consideration of the Committee of this Chamber. It is satisfactory to observe that Chambers are unanimous as to the basis upon which the fiscal policy of India should rest. They entirely agree with the Conference that this policy should be based on a principle of reciprocity and they go further and add, with preference as far as possible within the British Empire. In other words, the treatment of imports into, and exports from, the British Empire should, in their opinion, depend mainly on the treatment accorded by foreign nations to exports to, and imports from, the British possessions. If a country is willing to extend to the British Empire advantages of free trade, then the Empire should trade with that country on the same terms. It does not follow that there need be a general policy of protection, except perhaps in the case of new industries which are being substantially extended, or re-organised. The Committee take the view that the following industries, with possible additions, are essential for the future safety of the country:—Cement, chemicals, cotton, flour, jute, leather (including hides and skins) all minerals, oils (mineral and vegetables), paper, iron and steel, sugar and wool. But they do not feel that there is need for them to enter into the question of how such of these industries as are new should be established, or as to how others of them which are already in existence should be maintained and exteneded. For this aspect of the industrial problem will be, no doubt, exhaustively dealt with by the Indian Industrial Commission.

INDIA SHOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING

The Committee content themselves with placing on record their opinion that the war has shown it to be imperatively necessary that India should be self-supporting to a much greater extent than she has hitherto been. In other words they hold that endeavour must be made to limit her at present almost complete dependence upon imported manufactured goods. Nothing beyond ordinary commercial activities will be required to recover such of the foreign and Home trade of India as may have been lost during the war. To promote a general development of the foreign trade of India, the Committee recommend the appointment of trade representatives in foreign countries and perhaps also in the Colonies. These representatives should be Government officers of the same status, as members of the Indian Civil Service. They should be attached to British Consulates and before their appointment to foreign countries, they should be trained on the Department of Commerce and Industry, and should be given every opportunity of studying the trade and industries of India. Their principal duties would be to watch the development of any industries in a foreign country, prejudicial or beneficial to Indian trade, to report on commodities imported from or exported to other countries which could be imported from, or exported to, India, to assist merchants in the foreign country, to get into communication with merchants in India, to report on methods of encouraging or assisting agriculture, industry or commerce, which might be in operation in a foreign country and which might be applied to India, and generally to keep India closely in touch with agriculture, industry and commerce of the foreign country.

DIRECTIONS OF STATE ASSISTANCE.

There are several directions in which assistance of the State might be of the most material advantage, e.g.:—(1) By the establishment and maintenance of departments of industries with fully equipped scientific and technical staffs, who would be able to advise on any new undertakings; (2) by State and all public authorities seeking to encourage indigenous industries, by placing to the greatest extent possible within the country their orders for plant, material and stores; (3) by the extension of railways; (4) by such staff and financial aid as may be feasible. But in respect of this, the Committee make no definite suggestions as they presume the matter will be fully dealt with by the Indian Industrial Commission. The Government of India ask that, at present, there should be no general discussion of the principles on which preferential or protective tariff should be based.

The letter then proceeds to give the reports of various sub-committees on staple commodities. The sub-committee on paper recommends an import duty of twenty per cent. on foreign paper with preferential grading for the British paper. The report of the sub-committee on sugar shows the divergence of opinion as to protective duties. The sub-committee on cement favours inter-Empire preference. The sub-committee on hides and skins urges that it should be treated as a key to industry with the elimination of all alien influence. The proceeds of export tax should be devoted to the promotion of tanning industry in India. The sub-committee on cotton is not unanimous regarding the protective duty on imported cotton goods, but opposes the duty on raw cotton exports and yarns. The rice sub-committee urges the elimination of aliens in rice trade with no additional export duty, but with heavy duties in other parts of the Empire against rice cleaned in alien countries.

The seventh sub-committee opposes the export duties on oil-seeds. The Committee have not dealt with jute which is one of the staple export commodities specified by the Government of India.

EXPORT DUTIES ON JUTE UNDER DISCUSSION.

Various jute associations are, however, discussing the question of levying export duties and their views will be submitted by the Chamber to the Government in a separate communication.

The Committee of the Chamber content themselves with merely submitting the reports for the information of the Government. They have not attempted to base any general conclusions upon them, for they gather the object of the Government of India is to obtain information and opinions with respect to particular trades and industries, rather than to be furnished with generalisations and inferences. At the same time the Committee cannot help remarking that all sections of opinion, whether in favour of or adverse to, any general system of protection unite in their desire to encourage and to promote the manufacturing industries of India. The general trade policy of the Empire should be on a reciprocal basis and such import and export duties as are shown to be necessary to protect and to develop the trade of the Empire, or to promote the manufacturing industries of India, would be generally accepted and as regards export duties, it seems to be the general opinion that to whatever extent these industries may be developed, there is almost certain to be large exportable surplus of raw product and that to impose heavy taxation on this surplus would be obviously undesirable.

NEW INDIAN SIGNAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR RECRUITS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires, if men are forthcoming, to form a Signal Company from young men with good education in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In the first place the Company would consist of men from the three Presidencies, who would be placed in separate sections. The number asked for from Bombay would be 90 men. The pay would be that of Indian ranks of Signalling Companies, with daily working pay and free rations. Arrangements will be made for men to mess together according to the caste or community to which they belong. The men must be between the ages of 18 and 30, and will be enlisted for general service during the duration of the war. After two months' preliminary training with an Indian Infantry Regiment, to learn elementary drill and signalling, the men will be sent to the Signal Service Depot in Poona for further instruction in signalling.

The Company will be quite distinct from the Indian Defence Force. It will give an opportunity to young men to do useful work and if necessary to see service in the field in a unit in which education and intelligence will be of special value. As the number asked for from Bombay is only 90, the Governor in Council trusts that it will be forthcoming.

Applications for enrolment may be made to the Collector of the District in which the applicant resides, and, in Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police. Information as to the conditions of service and the sanctioned scale of pay and allowances can be obtained from the offices of the officers above mentioned. Applications for enrolment must be made in person.

EVACUATION BUREAU.

ESTABLISHED BY WARSAW MUNICIPALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., June 25.

The Warsaw, Municipality has established an Evacuation Bureau to assist in the removal of persons dependent on the community. Eighty thousand people have left Lodz to escape starvation.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS SOUTH OF SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., June 25.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports patrol encounters southward of the Scarpe.

Hostile artillery has been active at Croisilles and Messines.

On April 7 a Midland office of the National Service League was closed down. The head office of the league, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, W.C. 2, have, however, just received an account from the Post Office Telephone Service in Birmingham claiming one penny, being a "junction fee" for a telephone call made from the league's Midland office on April 17. A fire-brigade jet at full fforce from close quarters did not shift a twig or a bird, except the old ones, who, wish noisy remonstrance, circled well overhead. After another ten minutes' futile play a long pole with a hook was procured, and the firemen, climbing into the topmost boughs, brought the nets toppling to the ground.

ALLAHABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE.

OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

A meeting of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, was held on Saturday evening with the Hon. Pandit Motilal Mehru in the chair, The following office bearers and members of the committee were elected:—

President:—The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Preonath Banerji, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and the Hon. Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana.

Secretaries:—Munshi Iswar Saran and Dr. D. R. Ranjit Singh.

Treasurer:—Munshi Harnandan Prasad.

Joint Secretaries:—Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Mr. Jawaharilal Nehru and Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.

Members:—Dr. M. C. Tandon, Babu Purushotam Das Tandon, Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed Jaffre, Mr. Wahid Yar Khan, Mr. Syed Hyder Mehdi, Pandit Laddi Prasad Zutshi, Pandit Shamlal Nehru and Mr. Ganesh Prasad Seth.

It was resolved to issue a manifesto on behalf of the League.

BARSI CITIZENS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the citizens of Barsi representing all classes and communities was held on 22nd June, 1917, under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sane the leading member of the Bar at which the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Proposed by Mr. G. P. Sulakhe, and seconded by Mr. B. B. Vaidya, Pleader, that the people of Barsi in Sholapur District of the Bombay Presidency assembled in a public meeting respectfully but emphatically protest against the attitude of some of the Provincial Governments in discouraging the active educational propaganda carried on to enlighten people regarding the resolution of Self-Government within Empire passed by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and humbly pray his Excellency the Viceroy to advise subordinate Governments not to discourage constitutional agitation in the country.

(2) Proposed by Mr. D. N. Kanhere, Pleader, and seconded by Mr. G. K. Tilak, President of the Municipality that this meeting places on record its indignation at the short-sighted policy of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Annie Beasant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia the truest friends of the British Empire and India, under the Defence of India Act which is obviously a war measure and protests against this abuse of power in involving the aid of this Act and encroaching upon their freedom and rights of citizenship and respectfully prays his Excellency the Viceroy to restore them to liberty.

(3) Proposed by Mr. N. R. Mule, Honorary Magistrate and seconded by Mr. D. E Sakhare, Chairman of the Municipality, that this meeting empowers the President to submit the first two resolutions to his Excellency the Viceroy and exhorts the people to carry on the constitutional agitation of Self-Government within the Empire with unflinching lovalty to British Rule and with enthusiasm and vigour.

AMRAOTI HOME RULE LEAGUES' PROTEST.

A joint meeting of the Amraoti Branches of both the Home Rule Leagues was held on Saturday to protest against Lord Pentland's action and the restrictions placed on students' liberty to attend public meetings.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That the Amraoti Branches of the Home Rule Leagues strongly condemn the action of the Madras Government, under the Defence of India Act, against Mrs. Annie Besant the President of the Madras Home Rule League, and Messrs. G. S. Arundale, and B. P. Wadia, our trusted leaders and respectfully prays his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, and the Houses of Parliament to recall immediately Lord Pentland, who has abused the powers under the Defence of India Act, to set our interned leaders immediately free and to reassure the Indian subjects that no repressive measures will be taken by the Government of India or any local administration to hamper in any way the demand of the Indians for the attainment of Home Rule or Self-Government within the Empire at an early date which is lawful and constitutional and which is demanded by the Congress and the Muslim League, as any repressive measures are likely to endanger the interests of the British Empire.

(2) That the Amraoti Branches of the Home Rule Leagues record their entire disapproval of the policy of the Bombay Madras and C. P. Governments, prohibiting students from attending public meetings.

SIR SUBRAMANIAM'S APPEAL

A LAHORE CITIZEN'S EFFORTS TO MEET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

Mr. Dunichand, a well known public spirited citizen of Lahore, and Secretary, Indian Association, has sent a letter to the press inviting people to subscribe and collect money on behalf of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule Fund recently started by Sir Subramania Iyer. Rupees one hundred has already been subscribed by a friend to give a start to the Fund.

Major J. L. Meyer, R. E. died at Simla on Saturday morning.

FOR WHICH PRINCIPLE?

HON. MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI ON LORD PENTLAND'S ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has given a great shock to all the loyal and patriotic people of this country to see the machinery of repression set in motion by the Government of Madras, apparently with an authority from the Government of India, against people who were conducting political agitation on constitutional lines, just at a time when statesmen in all the Allied countries are proclaiming aims of the war to be liberty and self-government of all the people on the face of the earth. Aspirations for liberty and self-government are planted in every heart and it is to vindicate these sacred sentiments, if we have rightly understood the objects of the war, that thousands of men are sacrificing themselves and everything they hold dear in this world. Repressive measures against agitation for self-government are likely to arouse the suspicion that the cries of liberty and self-government are only intended for countries west of the Suez, while the countries east of it have to rest satisfied with what the bureaucracy chooses to mete out to them. Even those oriental countries, Japan, China and Persia have got constitutional governments. Why should India alone be deemed to be unfit for self-government? People who speak like this forget that they are defaming the British Empire in saying that India is not still fit for self-government. Representative institutions of the country like the National Congress and the Moslem League declared it as their goal at the Lucknow session. Representatives of India nominated by the Government to attend the Imperial War Conference emphasised this demand and aspiration. And yet his Excellency Lord Pentland chose in his ill-timed and ill-starred speech to condemn the propaganda for self-government. The press communiqué issued by the Madras Government attempts to explain away his phillipic, but does not succeed. It is all very well to preach in the now familiar Anglo-Indian way the virtue of patience. To wait for fifty or one hundred years till the Indian people are deemed to be fit by our critics is not an ideal that appeals, nor is it an ideal that should be put forward by liberty-loving Englishmen.

The Government of Madras has interned under the Defence of India Act three disinterested workers like Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. If they are guilty of any excesses of speech or writing the ordinary Penal Code would have proved sufficient instead of the Defence of India Act being brought into requisition, a law which is obviously not meant for people carrying on constitutional agitation. It is the duty at this critical juncture for all our leaders to close up the ranks and unite in a firm and dignified protest against the Government's launching a policy of repression in a country to the noble services of which to the Empire no less a man than Mr. Lloyd George has just paid a glowing tribute. Efforts should be made at once to get the Defence of India Act amended to prevent it from being abused in the manner in which it has obviously been in Madras, and I am sure our veteran leader the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wachai will give a notice to that effect in the Imperial Council if he has not done so already. The duty of our leaders does not, of course, end here. They should send a memorial to the Imperial British Government and to the British Parliament drawing their attention to the injustice of the Indian bureaucracy trying to repress the constitutional movement for self-government at a time when the British democracy has welcomed a Free Russia, has convened a convention to consider the scheme of self-government for Ireland and has liberated all the Irish political prisoners. The tragedy, sir, is too deep for tears. But two months back our representatives at the Imperial War Conference were being welcomed by the British people as few men are welcomed, and every responsible British statesman was talking of taking India as a partner in the British Empire. But one week back the War Loan Day saw the figure of more than thirty-eight crores of rupees from India, more than double of what the Finance Minister had hoped for. We were all on the *qui vive* of expectation that a proclamation would be issued by his Majesty the Emperor on the lines of the resolution of the National Congress and the Moslem League. Alas, our hopes were premature. A blow has been struck at the Home Rule Movement by the recent internments and a policy of repression is foreshadowed. In this connection the attitude of the Anglo-Indian press in favourably welcoming the step taken by the Madras Government is strongly to be deprecated, specially the manner in which they speak slightingly of men like H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and sneer at the ideals fondly cherished by the Indian people. This attitude of irritating the people is extremely reprehensible.

I appeal to the Government with all the force I can command to leave off such a campaign and to desist from throwing the whole of India into a state of pessimism and agitation as Lord Curzon had done with regard to Bengal. I appeal to my countrymen to remain firm in their convictions, to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great struggle for self-government and to carry on the agitation in a strictly constitutional and law-abiding manner, trusting in God for the fulfillment of all our dearest hopes and aspirations.

I hope that it is not yet too late for H. E. Lord Chelmsford to pacify the public feeling by cancelling the internment order and convening a conference of officials and non-officials to consider this most pregnant question of self-government.

Before I conclude, I should like to quote a sentence from the speech of Mr. Barnes the new member of the War Cabinet:—"We stood for the principle of each nation living its own life in its own way. The Central Powers stood for letting each nation live as they ordered." For which does the Indian Bureaucracy stand?—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHUNDAS RAMJI.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1917.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was hoped that your admirably instructive articles on "Imperial Delhi" would be read with benefit by the detestable "tribe of tuft-hunters," and bring them to a correct appraisement of political and social values, but the relish with which they were read, and the breathless eagerness which was displayed by most of them ultimately proved to be the craving of a diseased mind for "the forbidden fruit." Some of them, I am informed, ran straight up to the authorities with copies of "The Chronicle"—which, by the way, sold like hot-cakes at the railway bookstall, so much so that not a copy of the paper could be had for love or money, by about 11 a.m.—and presented the same with many obsequious obeisances. But the crestfallen look of most of them was a sufficient index to further proceedings in the matter the next day.

Let me here make a few observations for the benefit of the authorities and their pet toadies. Let the authorities learn once for all that their confidence, for what it is worth, was never more grossly misplaced than at present. They count upon a number of persons, whose strength lies in playing a most objectionable role. They go about playing *agent provocateur* and then turn round and denounce men of character and integrity in unmitigated terms, presenting highly coloured versions and garbled statements of facts, (a matter they themselves openly and triumphantly confess), to the officials. That official credulity is less unnatural than the zeal of these mischief-mongers in concocting and dressing lies is obvious from the infrequency of official blunders. If the authorities are unaware of the abnormal propensities of these "gentlemen," be it known to them now that the loyalty they count upon is a broken reed, inasmuch as the type of character their informants display bends before every wind. The officials mistake servility and sycophancy for unswerving loyalty! Never was a sadder mistake committed, or a more mischievous belief entertained! Strength of character is to be found elsewhere not among a host of cringing crawlers.

Your readers will be able to form some idea of the nefarious ways of these miscreants when I tell you that they (the toadies) have quite gratuitously—I am sure whatever be the bureaucratic failings of the authorities, their genuinely English character will ever abhor and abominate the slippery, shambling behaviour. I am going to describe—imposed upon themselves the duty of playing *agent provocateur*, and worse. Their behaviour, at times, amounts to something approaching blackmailing, especially when they approach some good-hearted citizens with provoking threats of "internments," and wean them from the right cause by playing upon the latters' timidity! In some cases they would egg on the callow and then go and betray him by exaggeration and misrepresentation. There is no shade of unscrupulousness which does not colour their doings. I have actually found innocent men trembling in their shoes, because one of these men has favoured them with his ill-omened visit, and gratuitously inflicted an unfounded piece of news upon them, promising them early manifestation of official communication, because they have been found, once at least, associating with some one who happens to be the *bête noir* of the *agent provocateur*.

Is it a matter to be surprised at, I ask the officials, if the better class of citizens draw their own inferences and consider the official atmosphere rather congenial for the kind of worm, described above? Can the authorities blame us if we sometimes begin to think that official favours breed degeneracy, and encourage the development of the worse side of human nature?

Now a word to the toady. His vile trade may or may not be lucrative, it is certainly abundantly dishonourable. He may win, according to his way of thinking, the seeming favour of some individuals, but he wins neither their nor anybody else's esteem. Let him behave like a man of character, and he will be respected not merely by his own countrymen, but first and most by English *gentlemen*, than whom, in my honest opinion, no one on earth is a truer appreciator of firmness of character.

But, alas! the toady is incorrigible, he is past reclamation; let him enjoy the universal execration he so richly deserves!—Yours, etc.,

BAR.-AT-LAW.

BURMA—INDIA PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

BURMA GOVERNMENT APPOINTS A COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

In regard to the recent grievances ventilated in the local press of deck and other passengers travelling between Burma and India, the Burma Government to-day issued a resolution in the course of which it states:—It has already made arrangements with the B.I.S.N. Co. to reduce the number of waiting passengers as far as possible. A small Committee composed of Mr. J. P Hardiman I.C.S. (Chairman), Mr. J. W. E. Bell, Manager M.I.S.N. Co. and Mr. P. J. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, as members, has been appointed to thoroughly investigate into the existing arrangements and recommend what action is necessary to remedy any abuses that may be discovered. The Commissioner of Police, the Port Health Officer and the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, are being asked to assist the Committee in carrying out the enquiries.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 21st, June 1917, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MADRAS EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

AN EDITOR'S PLEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

At the Madras Exemption Tribunal on Friday, Mr. T. E. Welby, editor of the "Madras Mail" claimed absolute exemption on the ground that he was solely responsible for the paper which was a daily one, and matters arose daily which necessitated his presence to decide in the interests of the policy of the paper. It was a paper of public importance, and had to be carefully and consistently run. It was the only daily paper in Madras with entirely European proprietors.

The President pointed out that the Tribunal could only consider the application if the applicant was doing any work of national importance. The application was referred to the Selection Committee.

FINAL SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 22.

At the Exemption Tribunal, Madras, exemption was applied for for Mr. D'Silva of the Veterinary College. Captain Giffin suggested that veterinary officers should undergo training, but might be employed in their expert capacity when required.

Mr. Strathie, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and Mr. D'Rozario were granted conditional exemption.

Exemption was also granted to Messrs. Rodgers, Foley and King, warders of the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Ross, engine driver, Public Works, who was employed on munition work, was granted total exemption while employed in that capacity.

Conditional exemption was granted to four officers of the Department of Industries.

The Collector of Chingleput applied for conditional exemption for Mr. W. S. Brown, Sub-Collector, Mr. Stracey and three officers of the Education Department at Saidapet. The application was granted.

Mr. F. H. Cook, Port Officer, Cuddalore, was granted absolute exemption as officer of the Marine Department.

Mr. J. W. Madeley, special officer of the Corporation of Madras, applied for exemption for Messrs. Loane and De'Cruz, Mr. Loane had been already exempted on medical grounds. In the case of De'Cruz it was pointed out that water supply might be interrupted. Total exemption was granted.

Mr. Lownon, Manager of the Remington Company, Madras, was refused exemption.

The application by Sir Hugh Fraser of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., for exemption for Mr. Buckland was dismissed.

Mr. Todd, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, applied for absolute exemption for Mr. Marsh, Company's joint representative on the Portuguese territory, and for workshop chargeman, permanent way inspectors, guards and other subordinates, working with the same territory. The Military representative having no objection the exemptions were granted. This concluded the Tribunal's sittings.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS FINED.

MAGISTRATE ON LENGTH OF THE ARM OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

Mr. Tarachand, head master of the Karachi New High School, and his assistant Mr. Lalchand Jagtiani appeared before the City Magistrate to answer a charge against each under the Vaccination Act failing to get his child vaccinated on being called upon by the vaccination authorities to do so. The plea was that they were conscientious objectors and hence should not be compelled to get their children vaccinated. The Magistrate pointed out that the Act made no such provision. The pleader for Mr. Lalchand pleaded that it was not desirable in these times to have an agitation on this point. The Magistrate observed that the arm of Law was long enough to reach such agitation. Ultimately the Magistrate fined Mr. Tarachand Rs. 50 and Mr. Lalchand Rs. 25.

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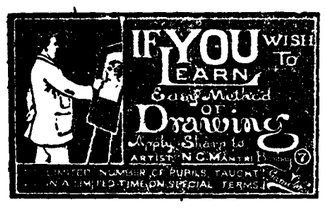

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THE FIRST MAY DAY OF FREEDOM.

It was a small room for a meeting place, packed to the doors with men and women, old and young. Tension was in the air and controlled excitement, but it was a happy tension, and everywhere voices rang with joyful though earnest anticipation. No word of English, or hardly a word, and the listener, entirely ignorant of Russian, was immersed in a stream of sound unmeaning to him, though the emotions of the speakers were direct and clear. There was more serious purpose evident than an English crowd (shy at first of expression) would have shown. The faces were nearly all wide ,with salient cheekbones, giving a queer look of flatness in spite often of well-shaped, curving noses and eager eyes.

Presently a curtain was drawn and a small platform disclosed. An Englishman, clearly well known and liked, made a short speech of a sincerity the profounder in effect from a certain halting in delivery. An English audience would have given more applause to some of his sentences than these Russians did, but without a doubt they liked him well, this elderly, quiet Englishman, trying quite simply to say with what hope for all the world he was filled by the Russian revolution. Then a famous Russian stood up and spoke, swiftly, with perfect phrasing and evident mastery; hardly a gesture he used, but his voice rang deeper at moments. The listener, lost in an unknown tongue, felt no boredom from his ignorance, for this was a vivid expression of hopes and dreams for Russia and the world, and there was no mistaking the nobility of its feeling. Every now and then through the mist of strange words flashed like a star some great name of poet or martyr or hero, and fierce, though not loud, cheering broke from the crowded room.

When the speaker ended there was a stir of applause and comment, and then it became clear that a small group of men and women whose entry earlier had aroused much excitement was a group of artists famous in Russia and in Europe, who wished to add their art to crown this day of Russia's joy in freedom. But the audience desired first to express themselves. The "Marseillaise" was played as they stood to do it hnour; but this did not content them. There were cries of "The International, the International." Presently one or two began to hum it. Then, more and more boldly, it came out, till finally they sang it more or less completely, albeit with little art, with a curious half-shamefaced consciousness that they were not doing justice to their emotion, though they were determined to have some expression of it. It is a poor tune, especially after the firey challenge of the "Marseillaise," but it responded to something dominant in the mood of the audience, and until it was sung they were not ready for the artists.

A woman sang beautifully, romantic, melancholy songs; songs of our own day, yet such as might well stand as memories of "old, unhappy, far-off things." A famous violinist played with all the spirit and vigour that have brought her fame here and in other lands. An actor (it was whispered that he had known the darkness of the prison in the weary years now ended) recited pieces grave and humorous: the meaning of the words eluded the listener, but there was no mistaking the great actor. The method recalled a little that of our own Laurence Irving, and the listener remembered with a strange thrill Irving's love of Russia and knowledge of her, and wondered whether that love and knowledge had influenced his art.

And a man sang. He was the most widely famous of all this band of brothers. Europe knows him and the opera-houses of many lands. He sang at first a love-song and again a song of gentler emotion, and gave each with that godden beauty of tone and that profound spiritual understanding that match his consummate art. Clearly he was strained almost beyond his endurance with his throbbing joy. The sword of the spirit could scarcely bear its sheath, and he was unwilling to sing again. But who could know him there and not entreat his bounty? There was a pause, not of any petty holding back, rather to regain artistic control of his overmastering emotions. Then he stepped on to the platform. He stood with his feet wide apart, swaying a little, his eyes half shut, though every now and then there was a flash through the lids suddenly opening that was like the gleam of a flaming fire. It was a song of the Revolution with a refrain of a march rhythm, and as the passion of the artist glowed and quivered it was as to the beating football of a mighty host that the listener's heart responded. It was a song of defiance to tyranny, of the unconquerable soul, of the will to strive unto death to win a world to freedom and to joy. Higher and higher flamed the fire, the golden voice grew almost harsh, till it was less a voice than a trumpet-call breaking through the night to herald the day. It ended on a pealing cry that seemed as though it would shiver to the very stars and carry the soul to heights of undreamed of heroism, of generosity, of patience, and of determination. The listener sat, hardly in the world, it seemed to him; then his mind began to stir, and he murmured to himself; "This fiery soul is an opera singer; for centuries such singers have been held the spoiled children of the world of art, hardly emerging from its nursery. But what force can set bounds to a nation for whom a singer who could command the adulation of the rich, the favour and flattery of kings, becomes a flame of passion for his people, a fiery tempest to shake men's hearts with beauty and give this portent of revolution to be the hope of all the world?"

The listener came out into the streets. The stars were thick in the sky and a half-moon gleamed bravely on the almost-deserted city.—"Manchester Guardian."

MATCH-MAKING FOR MASSES.

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM ON CONVENTIONALITY.

The Bishop of Birmingham has given utterance to some startling ideas on the subject of the social intermingling of the sexes. It is well, perhaps, says J. C. in the "Scotsman," that the said ideas have emanated from so highly respectable a person as a Bishop, because had they been fathered by anyone less irreproachable they might have been regarded as one of the products of original sin, and could not have been discussed in Scotland, the last stronghold of conventionality.

The Bishop is dissatisfied with the opportunities which young men have for meeting nice girls who would make suitable wives. He takes the case of the average provincial who goes to live in London, and points out that for months he may never have the opportunity of exchanging a word with a girl, except, perhaps, now and again, a barmaid. He rightly dwells upon the loneliness to which these young men are condemned, and says frankly that there is "something wrong with the system which imposes this dreadful silence and sex-solitude upon young men who are longing for clean companionship."

To my thinking the whole system is wrong, and is based upon wilful eye-shutting and false assumptions. What is this system or lack of system, as I prefer to call it, to which the Bishop objects?

It is that absurd code which makes it an unwritten law that though a man may have admired a girl for years, meeting her daily in 'buses, on the way to business, etc., he may not speak to her without a formal introduction. The more he thinks of the girl and respects her the less willing must he be to risk "insulting" her by trying to make her acquaintance without the help of the absurd formula mumbled by that elusive person the mutual friend, who, like the traditional policeman, is never there when wanted.

There are hundreds of cases of this sort in every big city. I will tell you of one such case which I now fear I treated with undue levity at the time, not discerning then the psychology of it. I was staying at a seaside town, where I knew a considerable number of people. One day, as I was sunning myself on the beach, two young men, whom I knew came to me and earnestly requested me to study carefully a trim, navy-blue-clad figure, who was just then about to pass. I obediently complied and seeing nothing in the least remarkable in the girl under observation, I curiously inquired, what then?

With many blushes and much hesitation they asked me if I thought I could manage to scrape acquaintance with the girl, as they thought she was "too nice to speak to without an introduction!"

Now, it takes a woman to know a woman, and I knew quite well that that quite, ordinary-looking little girl was having a very lonely time, and would just have loved to have known one or both of my friends. So I promised to do my best, but as I had not the remotest idea of how to bring it about, I blush to relate that I strongly advised the boys to risk speaking without an introduction. I advanced a carefully thought-out scheme, telling them that all depended upon "the approach" (we were, all three, golfers); but they would have none of it, and ungratefully accused me of making fun of them. They would not risk being snubbed.

Well, I did my very best, but that introduction never came off. I have often wondered just what the loss of it meant to that lonely-looking little girl. Who knows? And if it had taken place, what a farce it would have been! I was to be social sponsor to her for the two boys: but then what did she know of me? The whole system is utterly stupid and ridiculous.

MIDDLE-CLASS PARENTS AT FAULT.

The Bishop is mainly concerned about the men; I am far more concerned about the girls. To my thinking, nothing could be more grossly stupid and selfish than the attitude adopted by many parents towards this question, which so vitally affects the well-being of their children. British parents stand almost alone in their ostrich-like policy of burying their heads, lest perchance they should see realities. In France the securing of a suitable "parti" and the provision of a "dot" is the recognised duty of every parent towards her daughter; the same custom prevails in Ireland, where even the poorest parents make an effort to scrape together some sort of dowry or "fortune" for their daughters, as an aid to getting them comfortably married.

Now, I do not by any means wish to advocate the "arranged" marriage, but I do hold that French and Irish parents at least recognise the truth; that for most of their children the married state is the neutral one, and that it is their duty to help them as far as they can to attain to it.

But what is the custom in Britain? The upper classes, of course, see to it that their children have many opportunities of meeting suitable partners, and money matters are arranged by the marriage settlement. The poor have also considerable facility for meeting the right partner; they are not hampered by the absurd conventions which hedge in the middle classes. It is the middle class which suffers most from our inequitous system. There are thousands of middle class parents who have brought children into the world, clothed, fed, and educated them dutifully enough who have perhaps even given some intelligent consideration to the choice of a career for them, who yet miserably fail in their duty.

They must know quite well that a vital question for those children is the choosing of their lifemates. Yet they do absolutely nothing about it. They share in the conspiracy of silence on all sex questions; they make no attempt to secure any sort of social life for their children; they do nothing; they "drift", and occasionally perhaps they speculate upon just the type of husband which Fate may one day drop on his knees at the feet of their sweet "Alice-sit-by-the-fire."

COLONIALS WHO CANNOT GET WIVES.

So, while Alice sits and waits, the Bishop laments that at this very time thousands of fine young fellows from the Colonies, who are well able and would be most willing to take home wives, after they have done their bit in the war, have to leave the country with the impression that the women are either "too bad to know or too frigid to be approached."

He has suggested that wealthy people should take large halls in London and elsewhere for the purpose of entertaining these Colonials when on leave. At first sight this looks like a mere repetition of what has already been done all over the country; but the Bishop, greatly daring, has made it plain that he wants them to have "the chance of social life with young women of their own class."

Will anything of the kind be attempted in Scotland? It is almost too much to hope for, and yet, were some such step taken, I believe it would go far towards the solution of the social problem.

Many might oppose the scheme on the ground that our girls would thereby be led into temptation. That is nonsense. The boys would know that this was an attempt to give them the friendship of good girls, and it would be up to them to treat them with respect. The girls would be just as safe as if they had received an introduction from their "mother's cousin's aunt."

In any case, nothing could be much worse for girls than the state of things as they are. Many of those who are not content to sit at home and wait, arrange to meet the opposite sex, in the only way they know; and thus arise what the Bishop calls "kerbstone courtships."

Marvelling a little at first, at a world that has no highway for their dreams, save the same street that is the market for the souls of the sold, they soon cease to wince at the mistakes which are inevitably made. You see, we have taught our boys that "nice girls do not speak without introductions!"

A PEOPLE'S PALACE.

But in halls such as the Bishop advocates or in mixed clubs the rule would be that nice girls would speak without introductions and yet be entitled to respect; thus their perfectly innocent desire for friendship with the other sex would be gratified, without rendering them liable to the insults which the frailer sister have brought upon themselves.

One club at least of this sort already exists in England. Will the idea take root in Scotland? Something of the sort is needed, in peace as well as war-time. More power to the Bishop for his courageous efforts in England! Who will be the pioneer in Scotland? What if Edinburgh the Beautiful should sacrifice her cold stateliness which has long been the reproach of North, South, and West, upon the altar of a very Temple of Dreams, a People's Palace.

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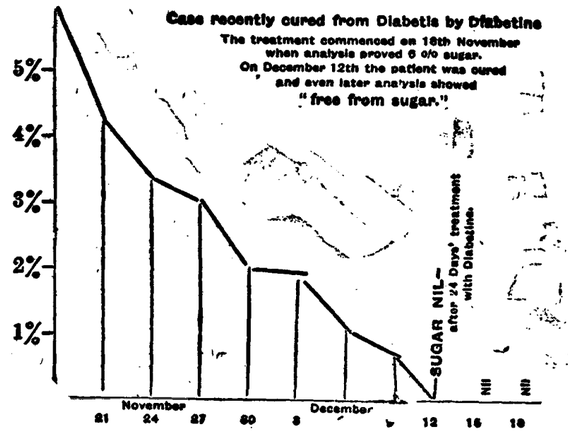
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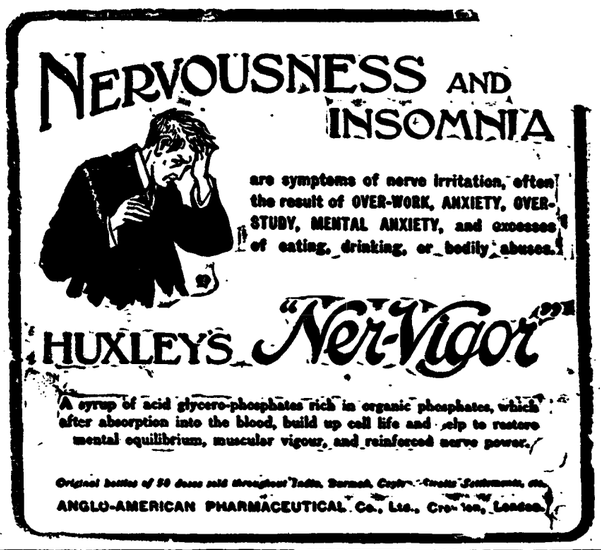
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